THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,399—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

BOMB
BRANC
OF TH
ROYAL ASIATI

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie... .. ..
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish, ...
Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons. 121	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. CLYDE	4	800	W. D. Mudie ...	4th Sept,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell..	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ.........	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON ...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ...	19th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell......	26th ,,
B.L. ROME............	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson..	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews...	16th ,,
SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell........	23rd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart........	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—12th and 26th September, and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DCO. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	......1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	...	..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)..	G. Costanzo ...	4,200	600	on or about 10th Sept.
POSEIDON.........	S. Mersa.......	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE.	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	3335	480	R. Garrick	6th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA.......	3544	480	J. Laird......	6th October.
ASIA...........	3550	480	J. Harris	27th ,,
VICTORIA ..	3557	480	Wm. Russell..	17th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to

F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibars' s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 31st instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAGAR'S PATENT

VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 12 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 17.

THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.

TREACHER AND CO, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

A DETAILED CATALOGUE WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION OF

Account Books, Metallic Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Copying Books, Wallets, Diaries, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Papers, Envelopes, and General Stationery.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S PAPERS.

TREACHER & Co., having been appointed by the Manufacturers Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency, are always in a position to supply any of the following Papers :—

		Rs.	a.
No. 455 Tenax Drawing Paper, 60" wide	......per yard	0	13
No. 455 do. do. do.	...per 50 yards	25	0
No. 455 do. do. do.	Mounted on cloth, per yard	2	10
No. 455 do. do. do.	per roll of 10 yards	25	0
No. 456 do. do. do.	Thicker texture, mounted on cloth, per yard, Rs. 2-14; roll 10 yards......	27	8

PAPERS FOR USE IN THE FERRO-PRUSSIATE HELEOGRAPH COPYING PROCESS.

		Rs.	a.
No. 50 58½ ins. wide, thick for printing copies upon.	per yard	0	10
No. 50 do. do. do.....	per roll of 55 yards	30	0
No. 51 do. thin do...	.......per yard	0	6
No. 50 do. do. do.	per roll of 55 yards	20	0
No. 785 Transparent Drawing Parchment, peculiarly adapted for drawings to be copied by the F. P. process, 39 inches wide, per yard 11 as.; per roll of 33 yards		21	0
No. 786 Highly Transparent Tracing Parchment, on account of its never changing colour, is the best for F. P. process; per yard As. 8; per roll of 33 yards		15	12

CHEMICALS FOR FERRO-PRUSSIATE PROCESS.

		Rs.	a.
Red Prussiate of Potash........................	per lb.	2	12
Ammonia Citrate of Iron	per lb.	2	8

Complete Lists and Samples of Papers free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW YORK "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

BEST QUALITY, STRONGEST MATERIAL, HIGHLY FINISHED, SLIPPING READILY WHEN HANDLED.

THEIR important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicator" shows the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are, in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

Squeezers, with round corners............	per pack	1	14
Do. do. do.	per doz. packs	18	8
Do. do. and gilt edges......	per pack	2	2
Do. do. do.	per doz. packs	21	8
Pioneer Squeezer Cards, gilt edged......	per pack	1	10
Do. do. do.	per doz. packs	16	8

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Rs.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong ..	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong......	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VIN DE ST. RAPHAEL Particularly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Per dozen, Rs. 24. Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla Bridge, Bombay; and Poona.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY Very choice, old, mellow, healthy. Per dozen, Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort, and Byculla Bridge, Bombay, and Poona.

A, L & W'S "UNSHRINKABLE" A, L & W'S MONSOON FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

I shall feel obliged if will you send me, as soon as possible, some Flannel Shirts as before. The last Shirts you made for me were in '83 or '4, and I am still wearing them, I cannot get such good Flannel in England.

Bourton, Gloucestershire, 24th May, 1888.

		Rs	a
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, very Absorbent, Cool, Durable, and most comfortable in Wear. Can be supplied in White, Plain Greys, &c., and neat Striped Patterns.	each or six for	10 57	0 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS. Nothing superior procurable. Wool-dyed and thoroughly Shrunk. In Plain Greys, &c., and neat Fancy Striped Patterns.	each or six for	9 55	8 0
TENNIS OR CRICKETING SHIRTS with turn-down Collars attached, White Silk and Wool	each	10	0
White Saxony Flannel	,,	10	0
White Twilled do	,,	10	8
SLEEPING SUITS, in any of the above materials.........	,,	20	0

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.

PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.

AT THE

WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for us on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from	Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated .... ,,	,,	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats	,,	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons ... . ,,	,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ...	,,	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings..................	,,	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots......................................	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS.
COLLARD AND COLLARD.

ROENISCH.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co. LD. BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER

will be repeated at the Town Hall,
on THURSDAY, the 30TH AUGUST, at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats	„ 2.

Members' Season Tickets will be available for the Concert, and blue tickets to be exchanged at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s for reserved tickets, have been issued to all members.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1888, of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1888.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 29th August, 1888.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per share (free of Income-Tax) for the year ended 30th June, 1888, is declared payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd inst., on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, Bombay, up to gunfire at noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1888, for the supply of sound straight logs of Burmah Teak, free from shakes and flaws of all kinds.

1,500 cubic feet of 1st class logs, over 18 inches diameter.

3,500 cubic feet of 2nd class logs, from 14 to 18 inches diameter.

Separate Tenders to be submitted for each class.

Tenders should be accompanied by Bombay Bank Receipt for deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. of whole tender, as security of fulfilment of contract, if accepted.

The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept any tender, and no reason will be given for rejection of any tender.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Col. R. A.,
Supdt., Gun Carriage Factory.

Bombay, 29th August, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 1st and 10th October, 1888, for the supply to this Company on and after the 15th October, 1888, of 1,300 Tons of Teak Timber to the following specifications:—

To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon Teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian, first class, without holes, shakes, wens on their edges, knots, beetle or other holes, and free from sap.

1,000 tons to be in logs at least 15 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long, and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log. The other 300 tons to be in logs 19 feet long and measuring 15 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log.

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber," and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the tender will not be received.

All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 100 tons of Scrap Brass, of which 90 tons are in loose pieces, and 10 tons in Ingots, now lying in the Branch Stores, Locomotive Department, Parel, where same can be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit as security of Rs. 50 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

Purchasers, whose Tenders may be accepted, must pay for and take delivery of the metal, where it now lies, within 40 days from notification by the Acting Agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the sale may be cancelled by the Agent, and the amount of security deposited forfeited to the Company without the necessity of showing any loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1888.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

NOTICES.

WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT PARSEE or HINDU, who is thoroughly competent in both English and the Vernacular, to reside in Delhi, and to assist a European from Manchester in securing Indents for Cotton Goods, &c., and to travel through the Punjab with him.—Apply to "LESHIMBRO," care of this paper.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 2' 6" by 6' 6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs per square inch. Also separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

40 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
9.0 „ 3rd „

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 17½ per share for six months ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid to the shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption,* the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8	0	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0	13	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	„ 60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 „	„	Soundy	„ 275
3 „	„	Collard and Collard	„ 325
4 Semi-Grand	„	Erard	„ 360
5 Plain Square	„	Maud	„ 250
6 „	„	Doener	„ 650
7 Semi-Grand	„	Broadwood	„ 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 6. Parties advertising on all Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various Stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of Contract not being renewed the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1882	£300,690
„	1885	£383,156
„	1886	£355,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8		1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,194,850	1	4		1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________

Address ________

Occupation ________

________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

---

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

N.B. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely [illegible] the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2-8
Third do.	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2½ As. A line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. line
Second do.	2½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 13
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Karachi; Linda (s), Calcutta; Thibet (s), China; and Kerbella (s), Karachi and London.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day between the G. I. P. Railway Offices Cricket Club and the Royal Artillery. Play to begin at 11 o'clock, on the Royal Artillery ground, Colaba.

GAMBLERS.—Ismail Mahomed Abbas, a weaver, and eight other Mahomedans of the weaver caste, were yesterday charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house in Falkland Road, on Tuesday night, with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the complaint, were fined Rs. 10 each.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Kakadwady, touching the death of Mungesh Ramchundra, aged 26 years, a clerk in the Port Trust. The man was of dissipated habits, and heavily involved. On Tuesday afternoon deceased was found lying in his room unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was treated by Dr. Kane, but did not rally, and died at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Babajee Luximon, aged 45 years, a labourer employed in the Sassoon Mill. The man frequently suffered from fainting fits. On Tuesday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, deceased, whilst at work, fainted and fell against a loom behind him which was not in use. He was carried out of the mill, and was being taken to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Babajee Luximon, aged 35 years, a muccadum in the Colaba Land Company's Mill. On Tuesday afternoon, at about half-past 4 o'clock, deceased went up a ladder to replace a belt, and while he was doing so the sleeve of his bundee was caught by the belt, and he was carried round the drum several times and severely injured. His right arm was torn off, and he lost much blood. He died on the road while being conveyed to the Gooouldas Tejpal Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE CASE OF STABBING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Shaik Mohideen Abdool Raymon was charged by Inspector Young with attempting to murder Fakeera Abdoola on the night of the 20th ultimo by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife in Trimbuck Purushram Street. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, prosecuted. The circumstances of this case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lall Baug, Parell, touching the death of Baya, a young Hindoo woman, aged 16 years, a labourer employed in the Queen Mill. Deceased suffered from white leprosy, on which account her neighbours shunned her. She complained of this treatment and took it to heart. On Tuesday night, after taking her meals, she left her sister's house, and did not return. A search was made, and at about 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon her body was found floating in a pond in front of her house. There were no marks of violence, and all her ornaments were on her person. An open verdict was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Dawood, a dock labourer, was yesterday charged, by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing an assault upon Salleejan, woman, on Monday night in Falkland Road. The accused, while under the influence of liquor, was refused admittance into the house of the prosecutrix, when he struck her on the head with a stick which caused a severe wound. On seeing the police coming to her rescue the accused ran away, but was eventually arrested. The injured woman was removed to the hospital. The accused in his defence stated that he was drunk at the time, and was not aware of what he was doing. The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the act of the accused was that of a cowardly ruffian, and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL prayer meeting preparatory to Special Revival Services. Address by Colonel McCausland, at 8 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Balkrishna and D.—Part heard.

473-87—Tyabji and D—Oosman Ahmed and others vs The Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

393-87—Tyabji and D—Fukroodin bin Kumroodin Khutib vs. Dadoo Meya Malsin and another.—Ardesir, H. and D.

535-87—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Bejonjee vs Haji Hassum Haji Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D.

528-87—Little, S, F and N—A Toussaint and another vs Munji Nursey and another—Mansuklal and D.

357-86—Ardesir, H and D—Gunputrai Makhunlal and another vs Aimai and others—Pestonji and R.

22-88—Mansuklal and D—Govindram Dwarkadas vs Nurrotumdas Tapidas—Tyabji and D.

440-86—Payne, G and S—Goredhun Purshotum vs Gocoldas Valabdas and others—Mansuklal and D.

235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdoola Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hajrabai and others—M H Khan, and M and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G. and S.—C. A. Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

456-87—Mirza, H. K.—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Loowar Cullian Purshotum,—Hore, C. and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper.—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W. and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs. Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S., F. and N.—Sir Munguldas Nathubbai Kt., C.S.I., vs. Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E. and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co. Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner.—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For judgment as to damages.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lalji and another vs Purshotum Govindji—Hore, C and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

20-88—Payne, G. and S.—Vasirbhoy Thavur vs. Allibhoy Assur.—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Part heard.

59-88—M H Khan—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered.	54	64	51	2	52	6	51	31
Aug. 28, Tuesday......	......		......		......		0	0
" 29, Wednesday..	0	17	0	21	0	20	......	
Total..	54	81	51	23	52	23	51	31
Total corresponding date of last year ...	74	84	75	62	72	10	68	39

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the laboratory, Armenian Lane, Dr. T. Blaney, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors, in presenting their sixth annual report to the shareholders, are glad to be able to show again a satisfactory result of this year's working, The total amount of business done during the year indicates the continued and increasing confidence and satisfaction of the public in the capacity and business operations of the company. Increasing competition is always an important and disturbing factor in trade, the company's manager has always kept this matter well in view in the knowledge that if it is met successfully, both the permanency and increasing business of the company will be assured. Exchange continues to be adverse to the company's interests, diminishing profits on the one hand, and reducing the amount of business on the other. If the company has been able to withstand the adversity, it is due to careful management of the business and the adjustment of prices honestly balanced to suit the condition of the money market. The future of this exchange is regarded with more than suspicion in high financial quarters. The directors hope that this unfavourable view of exchange may not be realized during the ensuing year, nevertheless the directors think it desirable to place this financial opinion on record for the double purpose of preventing future disappointment to the shareholders, and keeping the directors and the general manager in mind of the possibility of the occurrence of a further decline in exchange. A good season in India has favourably influenced the business of the company. As far as the present season has advanced, there appears to be a probability that the country will continue in its normal state as regards the crops. On reference to the accompanying accounts, the satisfactory condition of the business of the company will be seen. Debts and liabilities.—Under this heading appears the sum of Rs, 51,452-14-0, which has been liquidated during the month of July. Laboratory and godown; plant, furniture, and fittings.—As previously, 5 per cent. has been written off the value of the former and 10 per cent. of the latter. The greatest possible care was exercised by the general manager and his assistants in taking and valuing the stock, ample provision being made for deterioration, and unsaleable goods were rejected. The inventory has been checked, and the directors have no reason to doubt its perfect accuracy. Bad debts.—The sum of Rs. 2,146-11-0 required to be written off, as a large proportion of these debts is beyond the limitation period. The balance profit and loss account is Rs. 1,01,086-3-10, which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 1,01,086-3-10; dividend of 15 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 26-4-0 per share, Rs. 52,500-0-0; deterioration of building, Rs. 3,183-15-7; deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 8,050 8-5; bad debts, Rs. 2,146-11-0; bonus to staff, 3,700-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 31,500-0-10; total, 1,01,086-3-10. By the addition of Rs. 31,500-0-10 the reserve fund will stand at Rs. 1,11,936-5-2, and that fund will amount to over 31 per cent. of the capital of the company. The directors have once more the pleasure of testifying to the satisfactory management of the company's business under Mr. Bristed, and to the intelligence, efficiency, and zeal of the entire staff. During the year no change has occurred on the board of direction. Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, Emil Spinner, Esq., and Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditor also retires from office. It will be the duty of the meeting to appoint an auditor or auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, spoke of the excellent management and financial condition of the company. He said that the dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital was certainly a very handsome dividend.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Spinner, and carried, that the report of the directors for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, duly audited, be approved and adopted.

It was proposed by Dr. Temoolji B. Nariman, that a dividend of Rs. 26-4-0, being at the rate of 15 percent. on the paid-up capital for the past year be paid on and after the 1st prox.

Dr. Temooljee, in submitting the resolution, remarked that the handsome dividend which the company was able to declare was a sufficient indication that its business was in a satisfactory and flourishing condition.

Mr. Jan Mahomed Jewanbhoy seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The chairman proposed that Mr. E. Spinner and Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee be re-elected directors for the ensuing year. He said that his colleagues on the board were very regular in their attendance, and paid close attention to the business of the company. They had the interests of the company at heart, and were entitled to the confidence of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Bristed seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

The chairman proposed that a bonus of Rs. 3,700 be distributed among the employes of the company at the discretion of the general manager. He said that, on previous occasions, when the affairs of the company were in the same healthy and prosperous condition in which they had been found this year, a bonus was given to their employes as an inducement to take a keen interest in the welfare and well-being of the company. They had some highly educated and highly qualified men on their staff, who would do credit to any business of that kind in Bombay. The company must endeavour to show these men that, in this little bonus, they conveyed their confidence for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, in supporting the proposition, said he was one of those who had frequent opportunities of seeing the employes of the company at work in their shops both in the Fort and at Cumballa Hill; and he could bear testimony to the energy and devotion which Mr. Bristed and his assistants brought to bear on the discharge of their respective duties. He knew that customers frequently went to their shops with the intention of buying some trifling article or other, but their employes by their persuasive powers and winning manners made them purchase much more than they ever intended. (Hear, hear.) Speaking about Mr. Pell, one of the employes, Dr. Temooljee thought the company ought to be congratulated on having secured the services of such an able assistant. The real credit for their flourishing financial condition was mainly due to Mr. Bristed, Mr. Pell, and others who looked after their interests so well and so carefully. (Applause.)

The chairman bore testimony to the ability and energy of Mr. Freasor, the assistant in the Byculla shop, who was a very efficient pharmaceutical chemist and business man. The chairman agreed with Dr. Temooljee in his remarks regarding Mr. Bristed and Mr. Pell.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Eduljee Noshirvanjee, seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Nowrojee Pavri, Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 300 for the ensuing year.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·796
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind.*	W, NW, NNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·392
Fall of rain	0·02
Total fall during month	11·12
„ year	51·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th inst.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are at efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stored keepers for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th instant :—

THE PROPOSED DRY DOCK.

Submitted letter from the Director of Indian Marine, dated Bombay, 26th April, 1888, asking whether the Trustees will undertake to keep the channel leading to the Government Dry Dock clear of mud, and whether in the event of Government deepening the Duncan Dock the Trustees would be prepared to deepen the channel to 11 feet below 72 T. H. D., and to maintain it at that depth for a width of 90 feet and a length of 920 feet, and the terms on which they would do either or both. Submitted also reports by Engineer, dated 23rd May, and by Dock Superintendent, dated 22nd June.

It was resolved to inform the Director of Indian Marine that the Trustees could not undertake to do a certain amount of work, either original or maintenance, for a certain sum, but that, in the event of any of the dredging vessels of the Trust being at any time not required for Port Trust work, they might be made available for the dredging work referred to by the Director of Indian Marine, and at the daily rates mentioned in the Acting Engineer's No. 1095-36, dated 23rd May, 1888. That from the time, when the Trustees begin to deepen the dock channels to 55 feet on T. H. D., the time of their present dredging fleet will be fully occupied on Port Trust work, but that while dredging the channels to 57 feet only, as at present, it is probable that during each year one of the larger vessels, "Terado" (with three hopper barges) or "Kuphus" might be made available for the Government Dockyard work, but during May or June, or possibly April, May and June of each year; but that it seems doubtful whether the vessel could safely work so far down the harbour after about the middle of May if so late; and that for any special injury which might happen to the vessel or vessels while working at the Government Dockyard, Government would of course have to be responsible. The Director of Indian Marine should be further informed that the Trustees do not consider it necessary to deepen the dock channels below 57 feet on T.H.D. at present, and that they cannot say when such deepening will be undertaken; but it may be even as soon as next year or the year after. He should also be informed that the daily average outturn of the two vessels may be taken, under favourable circumstances, as to whether depth of water, &c., as below. "Terade" 3,500 tons, "Kuphus" 2,500 tons working ordinary hours without overtime.

THE LIGHTING OF THE DOCKS.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 1692-65, dated 7th instant, forwarding estimates of the cost of lighting Victoria Docks with gas, Rs. 9,903, shifting lamps on Strand Road Rs. 149, additional lamps in Prince's Dock Rs. 725. He explains why additional lamps are required for Prince's Dock, and why four lamps are required at each end of the bridges; and recommends that in the event of these lamps proving to be an obstruction to the traffic, the bridges should be lighted by electricity. He recommends 11 lamps for Prince's Dock in addition to the 47 already there, and 67 for Victoria Dock in addition to the 12 already erected. He explains that the two lamps at the Prince's Dock main gates are to be used at the new gates together with 5 additional lamps provided for in the estimates. He also states that the cost of providing electric light for the three bridges and part of the wharf would be little, if any, more than the cost of gas, and the light would be very much better.

It was resolved that copies of the Acting Engineer's letter of the 7th instant, and of its accompaniments and of the chairman's minute, dated 11th instant, should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner, with intimation that the Trustees approve of the recommendations made by the chairman.

THE RATES FOR SUGAR.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 13th instant, drawing the attention of the Trustees to the small proportion of the Mauritius sugar imported at Bombay, which is discharged in the docks, and explaining that this is owing to the fact that consignees find they can land it cheaper from vessels in the stream than in dock, and that if the dock rates be sufficiently reduced the sugar merchants are willing to bring their cargoes into dock. He recommends that to meet the views of the merchants the dock landing rate be reduced from 6 annas to 4½ annas per ton, that they be allowed to land their own cargoes by their own muccadums on the same terms and conditions as the hamallage contractors, and that the free days be extended from 5 to 7.

The following resolution was recorded on the subject:—1. The dock charge on imported sugar should, subject to the approval of Government, be reduced from 6 annas to 4½ annas per ton: or including wharfage, from 14 annas to 12½ annas. 2. The sugar merchants should be allowed to make their own arrangements for landing their cargoes of sugar as is now permissible to lines of vessels using the dock regularly or to importers or exporters of an entire cargo under clause 26 of the Dock Hamallage Contract; but without these conditions being insisted on. The present dock hamallage contractors to be asked if they agree to this, and should they not do so, three months' notice to be given to them to terminate their contract, and this part of the arrangement should in that case be put off till the three months have expired. 3. Subject to the approval of Government seven instead of five free days should be allowed for sugar. These arrangements to have retrospective effect as regards the s.s. Ellora's cargo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following statements were laid on the table :—Statement showing that town duty collected on Port Trust property during July last amounted to Rs. 48,562-9-2, against Rs. 73,300-4-9 in July, 1887.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st Aug., 1888.	For week ending 21st Aug., 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	16
Vessels piloted out of harbour..	14	14
Vessels transported	7	12
Vessels attended to	...	..

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 21st Aug., 1888.	For week ending 21st Aug., 1887.
Prince's Dock.		
Vessels entered..........................	5	9
Vessels left............................	4	10
Vessels remaining in Dock..........	9	14
Victoria Dock.		
Vessels entered..........................	2	
Vessels left............................	3	
Vessels remaining in Dock..........	6	

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th August was 183 against 163 and 193 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 1. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 7 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There was 1 death from smallpox during the week against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 51 and 14, respectively, against 48 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·0 per mille per annum against 23·0 the mean of the last five years.

STRANGE SUICIDE IN CALCUTTA.—On Friday, the Corner, with a jury, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Emma Burton, wife of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department. It appeared that the deceased, who had been suffering from melancholia for the past ten months, was under the treatment of Dr. Moses. On the 13th of the current month, she wished to go out for a drive with her husband, but changed her mind, her husband going out himself. She was in the habit of taking chloral and bromide to give her sleep, and appeared to have taken two doses of the medicine, one at midnight, and the other at 4 a.m. Shortly after she took ill, the symptoms appearing choleratic. Her husband questioned her as to what she had taken, and she replied only two doses of the medicine that had been prescribed for her. Her illness assuming alarming proportions, she was repeatedly questioned by her husband, but she appeared to be in a stupor. Thinking that the symptoms were choleraic, her husband sent his brother-in-law to Dr. Moses, who prescribed according to the history of the case. The deceased having become worse some enquires were made from the servants, and Miss Pinto, deceased's sister, it appears, learned from the ayah that the deceased had been seen to take some drug in a glass. On that Miss Pinto questioned her with the result, though after considerable hesitation, that she admitted taking "Rough on Rats." Mr. Burton was immediately informed, and Dr. Moses summoned, he prescribing to counteract the effects of the poison. The deceased, however, succumbed at 10A.M. Deceased had not at any time before threatened to destroy her life, but it appears that on one occasion had said that she had taken belladonna, and was treated accordingly, but the presence of the poison was not discovered. She had been on good and affectionate terms with her husband, and had been sorrowful not long ago on losing one of her little boys. The jury returned the following verdict: "We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased met her death by taking rat poison (Rough on Rats) which contained arsenic, while suffering from melancholia, and we wish to state that it was due to the carelessness of some one keeping the poison among the medicine"—*Englishman*.

THE INQUEST ON DR. RIDLEY.

THE Rev. Francis Murphy, Roman Catholic curate, gave some extraordinary evidence on the 1st instant before the Ridley inquest at Fermoy.

In reply to Mr. Moorhead, he deposed that he frequently met Dr. Ridley. He was a man of very agreeable manners, and most attentive to his patients. Witness also knew Dr. Moorhead. He had frequent opportunities of judging of his character. He was a truthful man. Witness was not aware that Dr Moorhead had even attempted to obtain any of Dr. Ridley's practice. He knew of persons who had been previously patients of Dr. Moorhead who had within the past six months become patients of Dr. Ridley. Witness met Dr. Ridley in the county infirmary. Witness asked him how the political prisoners were getting on. Dr. Ridley said he was the best abused man in the county, and that he was not at all as black as he was painted, that he had that day broken Balfour's back and given the victory to the Nationalists, that he was after removing Mr. O'Brien from the ordinary cell into the infirmary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ronan—I am positive that my conversation with Dr. Ridley took place on the day on which Mr. O'Brien was removed to the prison hospital. I remember having heard that Dr. Ridley was hissed by some corner boys. Ridley said that he was the best abused man in the county in a joking manner. At a meeting of the National League I related an incident which took place in the prison. Previous to the incarceration of the political prisoners, it had been customary for any prisoner who so desired to speak to the officiating clergyman after the celebration of mass. On one Sunday Mr. O'Brien spoke to me after mass, and when I was leaving the prison the governor met me and said it was contrary to the rules that I should converse with a prisoner under such circumstances. Mr. Ronan: Do you believe Dr. Ridley was a hypocrite?

Witness—I entreat you not to make me answer that; it might be unpleasant.

Mr. Ronan repeated the question, stating that the witness should answer.

Witness.—I do believe he was a hypocrite, and I will give you my reasons. Dr. Ridley was in the habit when visiting Catholic patients, if the holy water font was hanging near the bed, of sprinkling them with holy water. A Protestant gentleman who would do that must be a hypocrite.

Mr. Ronan—Any other reason.

Witness—I would rather not answer.

Mr. Ronan—I would rather have it.

Witness—If you insist upon it I will give it to you, but I would much prefer that you would not ask me.

Mr. Ronan—Out with it.

Witness—Dr. Ridley was in the habit of asking his patients to invoke the names of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, and the Protestant man who would do that I would say must be a hypocrite.

Mr. Ronan—Anything else?

Witness—He was constantly quotating scripture, and I heard frequent complaints of immorality against him in the discharge of his professional duty.

Mr. Ronan—Oh, oh.

Witness—You have yourself to blame for it, Mr. Ronan.

Mr Ronan—Were any of these charges proved?

Witness—No.

Mr Moorhead (to the Coroner)—You will take a note that I didn't bring on this.

Mr Ronan—You must give me names. You should not make charges like this against the dead.

Witness—You have forced me to do so.

Mr Ronan—Give the name of a person who made that charge against Dr Ridley.

Witness—This time twelve months there was a case in the hands of a solicitor named Kenny, brought by a Mrs Flynn with reference to her daughter, whom Dr Ridley was attending in her own house.

Mr. Ronan—What became of it?

Witness—I cannot tell you.

Mr Ronan—Give me the name of the person who made the next charge

Witness—I won't tell you any more; I am not at liberty to do so.

Mr Ronan—There is no delicacy now. Have you heard any other charges of immorality?

Witness—Yes, several.

Mr Ronan—Give me the name of the next.

Witness—I cannot; I got it as a priest.

The Corner said the witness was privileged in reference to any information he got as a priest.

Mr Ronan concurred.

Witness, continuing, said—The case I mentioned I heard in a different way. I cannot tell whether it is true or false, or whether any of the charges are true or false.

Mr Ronan—Is that your reason for calling him a hypocrite?

Witness—My impression is that where there are a number of charges made against a man in a locality there must be some foundation for them.

Mr Ronan—Throw dirt, and some of it will stick?

Witness—Well, you forced me to speak.

Mr Ronan—Was he a liar?

Witness—The only ground on which I would say that he was a liar is on the ground that a hypocrite is a liar. I never knew Dr Ridley to be accused of cruelty. On the contrary, I knew him to be charitable and kind to the poor.

Dr Moorhaed—These disclosures came upon me with great surprise, and I regret for the sake of Dr Ridley's family that they should have been made.

Witness—I regret that I have been forced to make them.

At the resumption of the inquest on the 9th, Mr Geo Ridley, father of the deceased, said he wished to make a statement with regard to a report which he saw in the newspapers of Father Murphy's evidence, that Dr Ridley was charged with immorality, and specifying the name in one instance. The girl referred to was a poor, elderly, deformed girl whom Dr Ridley was attending. On the occasion of his last visit, the girl's mother told him that Dr Moorhead and Father Murphy had been there, and he (Mr Ridley) advised his son not to go again, as he was now released from the case. In the course of a week or ten days afterwards Dr Ridley told him that this old woman had stated that the deceased had taken improper liberties with her daughter, and he advised Dr. Ridley to see the parish priest, the Rev. Dr. MacElroy, on the subject. Dr. MacElroy being away they saw together the senior curate, Dr. Murray. Dr. Ridley gave him an exact account of what took place, and Father Murray said he would make inquiries about it. Dr. Murray did make inquiries, and said that he did not see any ground for the charge. Dr. MacElroy, when he returned home, was also told about it. He made inquiries, and did not see any foundation for the charge. The old woman went to Mr. Kenny, solicitor, about it, but he would have nothing to say to the case.

The Coroner: Do you think the woman made the charge for the purpose of extorting money?

A.—I won't say. Dr. Ridley and his wife always lived on the happiest terms.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

THOUGH the Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence River have been known as a popular resort for several years, it was not until this season that the sea serpent put in an appearance to entertain the summer visitor. Early in June some men who were out in a sail-boat near Kingston saw what they believed to be a serpent about 30 feet long. Due allowance was made at the time this story was told, and everybody has been looking for something to corroborate it. The confirmative evidence came on Thursday week when C. W. Sikes, of New York, started out to catch a pickerel in the channel between Round Island and the mainland. Mr. Sikes ordered his oarsmen to pull his boat near a marsh on the main shore. When about forty rods from the marsh Mr. Sikes says he saw something black moving about quite rapidly on the top of the water. At first he thought it was a duck or some other species of water bird, but a nearer approach convinced him that it was nothing of the sort. It was, as he believes, the head of a water serpent of enormous size. The head was at least eight inches across the top and stuck out of the water a foot or more. The head went under when the boat was about forty yards from it. As it disappeared the water was rippled by the serpent's tail at least thirty feet from the spot. The serpent did not reappear, but the men who saw it believe it has not left that part of the river. They give it as their opinion that the serpent was as least six inches in diameter and thirty feet long. Since they reported their discovery all the young ladies on the island refuse to go out in anything but steam yachts having high gunwales, and skiff owners are taking a rest.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE PIONEER OF THE "OVERLAND ROUTE."

SOMEWHAT tardy justice, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been done to the memory of Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., a man who in his day created not a little sensation. Proceeding to report the unveilling of a statue to the distinguished gentleman, it says :—

Lord Northbrook on the 10th inst. unveiled at Chatham a life-like statue in bronze, by Mr. H. H. Armstead, of the pioneer of the overland route to India. In addition to the local effort in the place of his birth, this movement has had the support of gentlemen who are in a sense representatives of those who have benefited by the efforts of Lieutenant Waghorn. Lord Northbrook was First Lord of the Admiralty when the memorial movement was initiated, and he gave the project his hearty concurrence along with Earl Kimberley who was then Secretary of State for India. The India Council, the Suez Candal Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Shipping Company, M. de Lesseps, Lord Derby, the Duke of Edinburgh and other interested in the communications between the mother country and our Eastern possessions also subscribed.

WAGHORN'S LIFE.

The story of Lieutenant Waghorn's life is romantic, and towards its close even tragic. He was born in the first year of the century, and, having displayed an early proclivity for the sea, was at the immature age of twelve placed as a midshipman on board one of her Majesty's ships of war, in which he served nearly five years. His ability in seamanship was remarkable for at the age of seventeen, two years earlier than the prescribed time, he passed in navigation for lieutenant, although he did not receive that rank till 1842 after repeated applications. He was paid off at the end of 1817, and after a voyage to Calcutta on board a free-trader, was appointed in 1819 to the pilot service in Bengal, in which he did duty till 1824, when on the outbreak of the war in Arracan he was appointed to the command of the Honourable East India Company's cutter Matchles and a division of gunboats. In this expedition he saw much service, in which he exhibited great daring and skill, and received the warm commendation of his superior officers. Returning to Calcutta in 1827 he communicated to authorities plans which he had formed for steam communication between India and England, via the Cape.

HIS PROPOSALS COLDLY RECEIVED.

With ample recommendations he proceeded to England to promote his idea, but his proposals were received coldly and, in short, rejected. In October, 1829, Waghorn was commissioned by Lord Ellenborough, the President of the India Board, to proceed to India, through Egypt, with despatches to the Governor of Bombay, and to report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for the overland route. Having reached Suez he found that the steamer he was ordered to join was not there, but undaunted he proceeded down the Red Sea in an open boat without chart or compass, reaching Juddah, a distance of 620 miles, in six and a half days. From this point he secured means of reaching India, and was congratulated on his feat. The knowledge gained on this trip convinced him that this was the route which should connect England to her great dependency, and from that time forward he devoted his whole energies to the achievement of his grand project. With no official aid he organized the overland route, building halting places in the desert between Cairo and Suez, and established means of transit by which the voyage to India was very considerably shortened, and wholly divested of its terrors. More than this, he established alternative routes through Europe by which not only was time gained, but greater freedom and independence secured by this country. In these undertakings his private resources were hopelessly crippled, and the authorities treated him in anything but a generous fashion.

HIS EMBARRASSMENTS.

On the 8th of June, 1849, he wrote :—

The immediate origin and cause of my embarrassments was a forfeited promise on the part of the Treasury and the India House, whereby only four instead of six thousand pounds, relied on by me, were paid towards the Trieste route experiments in the winter of 1846-7, when, single-handed and despite unparalleled and wholly unforeseen difficulties, I eclipsed, in five trials out of six, the long organized arrangements of the French authorities, specially stimulated to all possible exertion, and supplied with unlimited means by M. Guizot. . . . The disappointment occasioned by the non-payment of the £2,000 has preyed incessantly upon me since; and now, a wreck alike almost in mind and body, I am sustained alone by the hope that the annals of the Insolvent Court will not have inscribed upon them the "Pioneer of the Overland Route," because of obligations he incurred for the public by direction of the public authorities.

DEATH.

This appeal was treated like many others, with cold disregard, and completely shattered in health and bruised in spirit. Lieutenant Waghorn died, only a few months later, on the 7th of January, 1850, at the premature age of forty-nine. His countrymen looked upon him as a man with a craze, but M. de Lesseps, with greater perspicacity, saw the value of his idea and from it, indeed, the scheme of the Suez Canal emanated. The illustrious Frenchman has frequently acknowledged his indebtedness to Lieutenant Waghorn, and placed his bust at the entrance of the Canal.

LORD WOLSELEY ON COWARDICE.

WE gave last week some very interesting extracts from Lord Wolseley's article in the *Fortnightly Review* on Courage. This is what he says with regard to its opposite :—

To understand courage, one must have thoroughly studied cowardice in all its phases, and they are infinite. It is the most subtle of mental diseases, the existence of which may never be known to any but the man whose heart it gnaws at. When the day arrives on which all hearts shall be open, we shall, I am sure, be astonished to find that many of those who have passed muster in our ranks as brave men will plead in extenuation of sins committed the astounding fact that they were cowards by nature," Lord Wolseley's observation on the class of men whose spirit is stronger than their bodies is worth quoting: "I know men whom I believe to be wanting in natural daring, but whose minds are so well ordered, whose wills are so under control, that in action they will voluntarily undergo serious danger as a matter of calculation, because it is necessary to their ambition. I need not add that they are not the men whom others follow instinctively as born leaders. Their will, however, so rules over the carven spirit, that their hearts and nerves are forced to work in strict obedience to the indomitable resolve. What must be their tortures! Is not the opposite of this possible? It may be that many an act of valour has been the outcome of anxiety to hide any suspicion of a weakness of which the actor was alone conscious.

Lord Wolseley relates a story of a man he once knew who had always behaved well, but who failed on one occasion. A Doctor would say that his lapse arose from physical causes. We give the story in Lord Wolseley words: "I once knew a man well whom I had often seen under fire and who had never in any way shown signs of a failing heart. He was a cheerful companion when exposed to the ordinary dangers of battle. He was told off one day to take part in a dangerous assault. The operation failed and our loss was very heavy. In the evening I inquired for my friends, and was told that his body had been seen lying with others in the path taken by the storming party. The dead were collected during the night; and the next morning I went to his camp to attend his funeral. To my joyful surprise, one of the first men I met there was the friend whose body I had come to bury. He seemed to be especially cheerful, and described how the darkness of evening had enabled him to get back to our lines in safety. I lost sight of him, but years afterwards I learnt that he had behaved badly upon that occasion, and had taken shelter under cover, allowing his men to go forward whilst he skulked in the rear. The strange part of the story was that when I met him that next morning in his camp he must have just left his commanding officer, to whom he had gone to confess his cowardice. The secret was too much for him to bear; he could not keep it, so he made a clean breast of it, telling the tortures he had so long endured in striving to keep a bold face before the world while craven fear gnawed at his heart.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

THE first report of the Mansion House Conference on the condition of the unemployed, which dates from the assemblages of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square in November last, has just been issued. It will be remembered that the Public Gardens Association undertook the charge of administering a considerable proportion of the funds supplied, in answeres to the Lord Mayor's appeal, by employing a number of men in laying out certain open spaces. Tickets were given to 501 men, of whom 189 failed to present themselves for work. Of the 382 who were employed 46 were dismissed for misconduct or continued absence from work, some were helped to emigrate or to permanent work, and others left of their own accord, presumably from having obtained work. The reference sub-committee found, as regarded 164, that they could not raise them permanently from their position; but 79, or 17 per cent. of the whole, were assisted so as most probably to prevent them from again falling into the ranks of the unemployed.

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL COLONY.

The conference, as a whole, shared with the members of a special sub-committee appointed to "elaborate remedial measures of a more permanent character," the opinion that an agricultural colony, or training farm as it might more accurately be termed, could only be considered in the first instance in the light of an experiment. It was, however, an experiment which appeared to be succeeding in Germany, and there seemed no reason why, if sufficient individual assistance was forthcoming and sufficient attention paid to detail, the scheme should not prove fairly successful in England also. The conference, in receiving the agricultural sub-committee's report, felt that valuable information as to the class of persons who would have to be dealt with in a training farm might be gained from the experience of the reference committee and Lord Meath's association; and, accordingly, all three reports had been referred to a fresh sub-committee, with instruction to bring up at an early date further suggestions. That new sub-committee is now actively at work. It has received offers of farms in several parts of the home counties; available either for purchase or hire. It is at present engaged in considering estimates which it had received from the professional advisers as to the exact cost of erecting the necessary buildings and the best method of dealing with other essential details. On reassembling after the recess, the conference proposed to take that report into final consideration, and probably to base on it an appeal to the public for pecuniary support.

THE DISTRESS—HOW IS IT TO BE MET.

The reference committee thus summarise their conclusions on the whole question:—The committee are of opinion that works started for the relief of the unemployed, even though they be in some degree useful and beneficial, are in the long run an injury instead of a benefit to the community, by discouraging the real spirit of work, and thereby diminishing self-reliance and enterprise; also that such works under the management of amateurs, however well-intentioned, will usually result in increasing the number of those dependent on almsgiving, and, by slackening foresight during the months when wages are earned, intensify the evil instead of remedying it; moreover, such works tend to attract labour to London and further glut the market. If it be true, as has been stated, that there are in London some 20,000 men generally out of work at some time or other during the winter, and under existing circumstances always likely to be, it is obvious that giving work to about 350 does not touch the question at all, and that the large mass of unskilled labour will always be found every winter ready to take advantage of Mansion House funds, relief works, or anything else started by energetic and persevering philanthropists. Clearly, then, the distress of this huge and unmanageable city, differing as it does in every locality, can never be satisfactorily met by the creation of a central relief fund or by the well-meant efforts of charitable societies to give employment to the unemployed. For such evils there can be no immediate cure; they can only be met by steady and patient local effort to improve the condition of the people. Local distress must be met by local means, and the local authorities, aided by the charitable residents and others conversant with the wants of the district, are the only persons who can effectually cope with the evil in such a way as will alike be beneficial to both givers and receivers. Accordingly, the committee would earnestly press on those who direct, or who take part in almsgiving, to form such local councils as will command general confidence, and which may, by relief so far as it is of service, and by some of the means above suggested, do their utmost to give an outlook for the unemployed generally, and to rescue the unskilled labourer from his present hopeless condition.

LONDON TO EDINBURGH IN EIGHT HOURS.

WITH the commencement of August the two railway companies which convey the majority of pleasure seekers to and from the north during the shooting season have announced respectively accelerations of their main long distance trains, which eclipse all previous services to North Britain. The London and North Western train which left Euston at ten oclock on Aug. 6, to make the run to Edinburgh in eight hours, arrived at the northern terminus eight minutes before time, the journey having evidently been accomplished with ease. A correspondent of the *Times* who accompanied the train gives some interesting particulars of this splendid performance. On the run to Crewe, the first stopping place, 95 miles were covered in 100 minutes. From Crewe to Preston is 51 miles, and we had got 60 minutes available in which to cover it; but we had got a new driver, and he evidently thought he had a right to take part in the race. As soon as we had got into our stride he gave us a mile in 54 seconds. Not satisfied with this, a minute or two later he brought the time down to 48½ seconds. This, which equals 74 miles an hour, is the fastest I have ever timed a train, but the carriage was as steady as a rock all the time. We left Preston, after an interval of 24 minutes, at 2-18. Remembering Shap, with its four miles of 1 in 75, more than one experienced passenger refused to believe that we should cover the 90 miles to Carlisle in 105 minutes. In fact, we were there seven minutes before time, having done the 90 miles in 98 minutes. It must be confessed that there were not many milestones on the further side of Shap summit that managed to keep 60 seconds apart from their neighbours. The chronograph recorded 54, 52, 50½, &c., for mile after mile, with monotonous regularity. After a leisurely twelve minutes conversation at Carlisle we steamed out to the appointed moment in charge of one of the last new Caledonian engines. We covered 100½ miles in 104 minutes, and ten of these miles were up a gradient of 1 in 80. A gradient of 1 in 80, it is calculated, means that an engine has to do almost four times as much work as on the level. However, up the hill we went merrily, 49 miles an hour, till a signal half-way up checked us and brought the speed down to 33; but in the course of the next mile or so it was back at 40, and the whole ten miles, check and all, were covered in 14 minutes, a performance that I shall believe to be unequalled till I hear of a better one."

The ten o'clock accelerated express from Euston to Edinburgh on August 8 performed a remarkable feat. The engine with six coaches left Crewe at four minutes past one, and accomplished the journey to Preston (fifty-two and a half miles) in fifty minutes. Leaving Preston at 2-20, it drew up at Carlisle at 3-50, being fifteen minutes before time, having run the distance from Preston over Shad Fells (ninety miles) in ninety minutes. This is claimed by engineers as beating every previous record.

The *Times*, referring to the accelerated train service, says:—"It is sometimes said, the trains are getting too fast. Travelling at such tremendous speeds is positively dangerous." It is no paradox, but the simple truth, that passengers are far safer in a flying express at 70 miles an hour than in many a local train at 20. A signalman on a sleepy cross-country road may conceivably doze off and forget that the market train is coming, but the most sleepy headed fellow that ever had charge of a box may be trusted to have all his wits about him when the 'Scotsman' is due. He might have been tempted possibly to shunt goods trucks across the line up to the last moment if it were only an ordinary train that was coming, but he knows too well what would happen to him if he delayed the 'Scotsman' for a moment to be at all likely to cut the margin too fine. As for rolling stock and permanent way, they are already as perfect as money and skill can make them. It is not the spick and span new stock that breaks down or runs off the metals of the main-line, but rather antiquated stock with worn-out tires and weakened springs which is only allowed to travel 30 miles an hour on some half-ballasted local line. If a collision should occur, it would of course be as fatal at 60 miles an hour as at 20—more fatal it could hardly be, as witness the disastrous results at Hexthorpe last September."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8 No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the Rev. W. E. Scott's valuable household furniture; also Dr. Anderson's collection of choice plants and books, at "The Parsonage" Mazagon, TO-DAY, at 1 p m.

BURROUGH WELLCOME'S MEDICINE CHEST without medicine: Livingstone, Rs. 20; Model, Rs. 25; Household, Rs. 23.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED some rare samples of New Bohemianware, New Artware, Majolicaware, and other pretty table ornaments of the latest designs. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, the large UPPER FLOOR of St. John's House, Baboola Tank Road, Umarkhadi. Enquire within or of Mr. Flower. Rent, Rs. 80.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

WANTED, a CLERK thoroughly acquainted with BOOK-KEEPING by double entry and correspondence. Hindu preferred. Salary, Rs. 40. Apply with copies of testimonials to A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £50 per annum for one. £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbe's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Price annas 8; postage free.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 1, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 postage 4 annas.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

TABLELINEN, Towels, Shikarcloth, counterpanes, Toilette Table covers, Sheeting, &c., imported direct from the manufactory in Europe. For Price list apply to, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

Hunyadi János.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
2. *For habitual constipation.*
3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
4. *In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.*
5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
9. *In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.*
10. *The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. . Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

THE Banks and Markets have been closed to-day for the *Gokalashtumi* holiday; but Reuter's telegrams have been coming through rather more promptly, and we are able to give a summary of yesterday's news by wire.

Consols were exchanged in London at 98⅜, and Indian Sterling Loan at 105⅞. Silver was still worth 42d. per oz.; and at £67¼ for Fours, and £69½ for 4½ per cents. Rupee Securities were unchanged. The market rates of Discount were ⅛ per cent. lower for short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. down for 6 months' sight, Indian Bank Paper, at 2¾ per cent., quoted for both. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ higher at 105½; and Exchange on London had further advanced to Francs 25·40.

The Wheat Market had become strong again and the price of Hard Red was 9d. higher than Monday's quotation, while in Club Nos. 1 and 2 there was an advance of 6d. per quarter, all to arrive via the Canal. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was still firm and Rapeseed strong; but rates remained as last quoted. Coffee was firm, and Medium Mysore was 1s. dearer at 79s. per cwt.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, and Surats firmer, the day's sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, including the comparatively large proportion of 1,200 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 5¾d. per lb.; but in "Fine" Oomra, and all the quoted grades of Broach and Dhollera there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for August-September deliveries, 1-64d. thence to December, and unchanged in the most distant position. Manchester had been quiet, but steady.

Yesterday's New York telegram makes no change in the spot price, at 10⅞ cents, and November Futures were only two points higher, at 9·45 cents.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	728	bales.
Wheat	18,829	cwt.
Linseed	4,575	"
Rapeseed	10,578	"

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	A	A	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	al	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,32	$125 250		5 pct	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 60	590
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	539 550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 3	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	50	50	Rs. 0	300 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	4'0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	2	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	1,150 455
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	101
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	370
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	462½
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	910
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 10	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 9	1,060
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,115
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	700	Rs. 30	790
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	500	Rs. 25	690xd
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	617½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	3	Rs. 500	570
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035xd
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	5	50	Rs. 2	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,	1,00	Rs. 5	685
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	15	Rs. 20	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	5	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,0	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	35	850
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	...	695xd
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	70	575	50	Rs. 37½	701 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	780
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 87	1,385
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36	500	5	Rs. 25	605
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	330
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	690xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5	5		100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 11	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	--	825
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 55	1,180
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	885
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000		1,00	Rs. 6	1,165
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	145
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,200
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,210	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	830
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,000	...	460
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 20	575
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	100
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,00	1,000	...	1,005
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	65
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	790	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 51	1,115
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	275
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	,000	Rs. 55	1,205
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	590
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	300
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	440
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	985
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Veramgaum S. & Mfg Co., Ld.	800	600	600	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000		...	725

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DALBY—August 23, at Ichapur, Calcutta, the wife of E J Dalby, of a daughter.

KISCH—August 23, at Darjiling, the wife of Harmann M Kisch, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MUNGAVIN—August 14, at Roorkee, the wife of Assist. Apothecary M E Mungavin, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRASSBY—August 18, at Meerut, (Willie), Wilfred Richard, the youngest son of the late E Grassby, Apothecary, aged 17 years and 2 months.

MARTYN—August 22, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, "Evelyne Josephine," infant daughter of John Griffiths and Evelyne Josephine Martyn, aged 5 months and 2 days.

ROOKE—August 20, at Raneegunge of typhoid fever, Ada Mary Isabel, the beloved second daughter of Edward George and Hannah Mary Rooke, aged 13 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

IT will be deeply interesting to learn the practical results of the crusade against African slavery upon which Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers and Carthage, has set out. That there is a strong moral force behind it cannot be denied. Cardinal Lavigerie has set out upon his campaign of beneficence at the instigation of the Pope, and in England he has secured for it the warm and ostentatious approval of all shades of religionists. The platform from which he spoke in London the other day was a fine object lesson in the charity and catholicity which are evolved in the participation in a common work of members of several creeds, of whom the satirist could have said a generation ago that they "hated each other for the love of God." There were two Cardinals, whose soutanes and episcopal crosses were no symbols of offence to the sturdy Protestantism of the Quakers and other Nonconformists who make up the backbone of the Anti-Slavery Society. We have advanced from the old truth that *Laborare est orare* to the even higher verity that charity, too, and breadth of view, are evolved when good men apply themselves to a common labour. The earnestness and eloquence with which Cardinal Lavigerie proclaimed his mission is certain to claim for him very great sympathy wherever he goes. It is his intention to visit every capital in Europe in order to denounce the horror of the African slave trade, and to secure the co-operation of Governments and people in suppressing it. He speaks on the subject with an authority to which few can lay claim. Twenty years of life in Northern Africa, and the supervision of bands of missionaries established in the Sahara and upon the high table-lands of Central Africa, have given him a right to credence in matters of fact, whatever may be thought of his guidance in matters of policy. The picture that he gives of the slave traffic as it is carried on in the interior is pitiful and revolting. The march to the coast which missionaries, freed slaves, and travellers have described to him is a true march of death. Death by one brutal blow from the poleaxe is the lot of the sick or the wearied captive who falters or fails by the wayside during the march from the great gathering ground of slaves to the market or the coast. This was the fashion with some of the Indian tribes of North America, who frankly treated the sick and the aged as impediments to a march, and got rid of them accordingly. But here the brutality is more systematic and is on a larger scale. The nightly slaughter, for economy of food, of the slaves who promise badly for the next day's march is peculiar to the African slave trade, and is the darkest feature in its murderous itinerary. Hence the saying—the true saying, as Cardinal Lavigerie warrants it to be—that the traveller who has lost his way between Equatorial Africa and the towns where negroes are sold can easily find it again because of the skeletons with which it is strewn. He speaks as confidently concerning the dimensions of the trade as of its horrors. Commander Cameron estimates at half a million a year the number of slaves who are carried into captivity each year in Africa. Cardinal Lavigerie, on the information of missionaries in the interior, says that this is more likely to be an understatement than an overstatement of the case.

We own that we should like to see something of the data on which these estimates are based. Half a million a year is an immense number even from so wide and abundant a gathering ground as Equatorial Africa. What becomes of them? Zanzibar no longer receives them, as we are reminded in the recent life of Bishop Steere, who built a fine church on the site of the old slave market, putting the altar on the exact spot to which slaves were chained in former days. If an occasional dhow laden with African slaves reaches the Persian Gulf, it is in defiance of the vigilance of the cruisers of the East Indies Squadron. Jeddah, we know, receives and distributes a good many slaves in the course of the year over a wide expanse of Arabia, but a good many others, as Mr. Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" informs us, are from the Gallas country. There are, moreover, certain *a priori* considerations which lead to the belief that Cardinal Lavigerie's enthusiasm in a noble cause has led him somewhat astray from the path of statistical exactitude. He frankly associates the horrors which he describes with the Mahomedan religion. For the moment we will not ask whether he is herein doing an injustice to a creed which has been powerful in many parts of the world for the amelioration of man's estate. The point which we would here insist upon is that it would be obviously and consciously against the interest of the local leaders of the Mussulman world to have part or lot in the maintenance of any such system as that which Cardinal Lavigerie is seeking to extirpate. For if there is one thing upon which the heart of Islam is bent at this time it is the conquest of Africa to the religion of the Prophet. Bishop Steere, writing from Zanzibar ten years ago, confessed that the only influence that was really opposing the Universities Mission in Central Africa was that of the Mahomedan missionaries; and from all parts of Africa, on the Congo and on the Gambia, as well as on the Zambesi and in the country of the great lakes, the propaganda of Islam is being steadily, peacefully, and successfully carried on. To associate with Islam the deeds of infamy that mark the course of the slave trade in Equatorial Africa is to credit the Mahomedans with a blunder even greater than the crimes upon which Cardinal Lavigerie pours the full torrent of a righteous indignation. A *jehad* is one thing—and Moulvie Chiragh Ali and Dr. Leitner assure us that it is a much more bloodless exploit than the world commonly supposes—and a slave capturing raid is another. But the progress of Islam in Africa in these days is so easy that there is no pretext for the former, and as to the latter, it is not likely that Islam, while endeavouring to gain the assent of the African races, would allow her name to be associated with the revolting brutalities of such a march of death as that described. Indignant Mussulmans may point to Napoleon's order for the poisoning of the sick at Acre as a not worthier device for getting rid of *impedimenta* than that resorted to by the African slave drivers. But the method is not Christian, for all that, and Cardinal Lavigerie must expect to be told, even if Canon Isaac Taylor be his only censor that Islam must not be held responsible for all the sins that are done by people who have fallen nominally under her influence.

The crusading character which has been given to the movement is unmistakeable. Cardinal Lavigerie plainly charges Islam with exterminating, "by means of her slave holders," and by virtue of her own doctrines, the population whom it is her declared policy to bring within her fold. Cardinal Manning, speaking with more reserve as to the origin of the evil, was as emphatic in asserting the necessity for coercive measures for putting an end to it. "Slavery, such as it is to-day, can only be stopped by force" is the French Cardinal's outspoken declaration. The English Cardinal's is like unto it. "If he were a man of peace," said Cardinal Manning, "he was also a man of war, and when the weak were trampled on by the strong it was the duty of the stronger to protect the weak, and therefore, by human law, which was just, and by divine law, which was above all, there was no form of legitimate force which he did not consider ought to be used in delivering the men, women and children who were being massacred and destroyed." It need not be feared that the Government of the Republic, anti-clerical though it is at home, will be deterred from extending its sympathy to this movement by the fact that it is being undertaken in very much of the spirit of Peter the Hermit. Though the Republic demolishes the cross in Paris and exalts it in Pekin, the most anticlerical of Ministries would willingly follow Pope and Cardinal in any movement that might increase the prestige of France upon the African Continent. The practical objection to the course that the French Cardinal is taking is that in making the African slave trade appear to be the sin of Islam he is depriving a noble cause of the co-operation of the classes who can do most to serve it. The formation of bands of armed men to bar the way from the interior of Africa to the slave markets and the coast will be a venture not unattended with risk of serious complication, and it is not at all clear how it is to be set about. The police of the seas may be easily kept by an alert squadron; but such a police as that which it is proposed to establish in the heart of Africa will be difficult to control, and may, unless put under very efficient supervision, prove an instrument more adapted to inter-tribal war than to anything else. It does not appear whether Cardinal Lavigerie will include Constantinople in his tour of the capitals of Europe. Yet nowhere could he plead with greater influence than there, for Pope and Caliph are just now on unusually friendly terms, and the Cardinal might find if he went to Constantinople that more is to be done for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa by securing the co-operation of the leaders of Islam than by assailing them in the spirit of the monk of Clermont, whose statesmanship, after all, was not of the highest.

AN interesting report on the Indian wheat-supply has been forwarded to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs by M. Petty De Thozee, the Belgian Consul-General in this country. The Consul-General is of opinion that foreign countries which have to go abroad for a large portion of the wheat necessary for their support will find India to be a source of supply which may be easily exhausted, and very variable. This is a somewhat startling pronouncement, but M. De Thozee sets forth his reasons for coming to this conclusion. To begin with, he points out that until recently India consumed the whole of the wheat raised on her immense plains, and this fact he does not regard as surprising, seeing that of the two hundred and fifty-five millions of people inhabiting the country only one-third look to rice as their staple food. Until 1873 the exports of wheat were insignificant, a few thousand tons being sent to the Mauritius, to Ceylon, Singapore and the African Coast. Most of these small shipments were made at Calcutta, Madras coming next, and Bombay third, while Kurrachee exported less grain than Rangoon. A few tons only were sent to England or France, and these but intermittently. Practically Indian wheat was unknown in the markets of Europe. In the year mentioned the export tax of three annas per maund, or five rupees per ton, until then levied was removed, and this and other circumstances gave an impulse to the export of wheat. In 1875-76 two millions of quintals were exported to England. A sixth of the total exports went to the Continent, of which France took the greatest share In the course of the next two years the exportation to England increased by more than double, while that to the Continent fell off. The great famine of 1876-78 and the enormous rise in freight reduced the exports for the time. The development of the railway system, good harvests and low freights, enabled India by 1882 to enter into competition with America and Russia in supplying the European market with wheat. The figure of twenty millions of quintals was attained, and large quantities of wheat were sent to the continental markets. Since 1884 the Bombay and Calcutta flour mills have been able to supply not only local wants but to send abroad flour to Aden, Egypt, Persia, Singapore, Zanzibar and the Mauritius. In 1885-86 flour was exported to England, Belgium and Holland. This European trade in flour was not successful, but that with the Eastern markets doubled in 1886-87. The Consul-General is of opinion that this trade in Indian flour has before it a great future. Four years ago the export of wheat to Italy became considerable, while that with other continental countries fell off. There has been an active trade with Belgium since 1885, about two and-a-half millions of quintals being sent yearly to Antwerp. The Consul-General notes that any weakness in the market in Europe causes an immediate contraction of the Indian exports. The traditional habit of hoarding grain reasserts itself when the prices are not sufficiently high to induce the cultivators to part with their surplus produce. This is the Indian insurance against famine, but the practice interferes a good deal with the calculations of international trade. M. de Thozee is amongst those who think that the fall of the rupee stimulates exports. One of the effects of the fall of exchange is that it counterbalances unfavourable circumstances. The cultivator would either have consumed more of his wheat or he would have hoarded more of it if the fall in exchange had not stimulated exports. The appreciation of gold to which he attributes the fall in exchange has saved the commerce of India from sharing in the disaster which the depression of commerce in all other countries has occasioned, but other causes contributed to the increase of the exports. Nevertheless, we need not be surprised at the sudden fall in the amount of wheat exported, while exchange was more "stimulating" than ever during the last year. A deficiency of rain put an end to exports from some of the most fertile provinces, and the whole aspect of the wheat trade changed. The Belgian Consul-General recognises that a good deal may be done by English enterprise to increase the out-put from the Indian soil; but as things are he is of opinion that India does not grow much more wheat than she requires for her own consumption and that it is unwise to count with too much confidence on that supply being available for foreigners year in year out.

ONE of the effects of the Merchandise Marks Act, which was not perhaps foreseen, is that German exporters who find difficulties thrown in the way of sending out goods to India and the East in British ships as British manufactures are taking council together to establish direct communication with India. German goods have hitherto come to India in English, Austrian, or even French and German ships. The greater portion of such goods was sent in the first instance to England, and then shipped as of English manufacture to India and other British possessions. The exports included iron and zinc goods, silk and woollens, paper, dyes, beer and salt. A large export business was also done in German toys. The trade was growing, and imports of Indian products, jute, wheat, rice, hides, shellac and the like going to Germany, for the most part first being transhipped at British ports. This trade being hampered, the German shipping houses in Hamburg and Bremen are endeavouring to organise a direct steamship service between Germany and India. One strong inducement to this course is the fact that a similar line to China and Japan has immensely reduced freights, English steamers agree to take goods for reshipment from an English port to Germany at a less cost for carriage the whole way than the freight of goods for English markets. It is expected that with a German competing line the freights of the English steamers might be lowered to a point which would enable German goods to undersell English in the Indian market. The German Government holds that it would not be profitable to subsidise a line of steamers trading with British India, though it is allowable to support lines competing for the trade with China and Japan, the markets of which are the legitimate prize of those who can secure them. The German manufacturers are asked to find the funds for the new line so as to benefit themselves by providing an outlet for their goods. They will probably say that it is for the shipowners to supply the means of carrying the goods when manufactured to their destination. The existing German lines do not pay, but they are serving their purpose in encouraging exports by cheapening freight.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, dated 27th August 1888, stating that, "Quarantine at Bussorah on arrivals from the Persian Gulf and Mofumra has been abolished 17th August last. Arrivals from Indian ports will be treated in accordance with rules cholera 1867."

AYUB KHAN and his party are to be lodged in houses on the Murree Road, at Rawalpindi, near the Elephant Lines. Mr. Evans, Chief Clerk of the Commissioner's Office, and Mr. Spears, Chief Clerk of the Superintending Engineer's, have been ordered to vacate their houses for occupation by the Afghans, and are, it is said, to be refunded any extra expense they may be put to on this account.

CAPTAIN DURAND and Dr. Robertson have gone on from Gilgit to Chitral on the invitation of Afzal-ul-Mulk, son of the Chief who gave General Lockhart such valuable assistance.

MR. HENVEY, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has during the past week been at Gwalior, where he has had many interviews with the members of the State Council, which have raised speculation regarding the appointment of a successor to Sir Ganpat Rao to the highest pitch. But no one as yet known how the matter will be settled.

MR. MERK, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, accompanies the Cabul mission; also Ressaldar Major Baha-uddin Khan, of the Central India Horse, and Ibrahim Khan, late of the Punjab police. Mr. Merk did excellent service as a Political Officer in the Afghan War, and more recently as Assistant to Sir West Ridgeway on the Boundary Commission. Ibrahim Khan was with Sir Lepel Griffin in Cabul, and was sent across the Hindu Kush to open communication with Abdur Rahman in 1880.

CABUL news, dated the 19th, states that the Amir's troops sent from Sherpur have reached Bamian on the road to Afghan-Turkistan. They confirm the news that the Balk people and the troops garrisoned there decline to be misled by Ishak, even though he declared himself Amir.

IN May last, the class for instruction in photography in the Madras College of Engineering was abolished by order of Government, as the result did not warrant its upkeep; but the local *Times* understands that it is possible it may be revived on a larger basis than before when the new professors, who are shortly expected, arrived from England.

SOME time ago (writes a Madrid correspondent) I described a mysterious crime which had been creating an extraordinary sensation in Madrid, and all the efforts of the police to trace its authors were futile. But full revelations have unexpectedly just been made by subordinate officials of the Madrid prison, and by several persons arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the crime. These prove beyond doubt that "prisoners suffering imprisonment for theft were frequently allowed out during the day and night with the perfect cognisance of the governor of the prison and the officials under him," and thus it came to pass that a prisoner named Varela, who left the prison in July, joined his accomplices outside, took part in the murder of his own mother, divided her money with her servant and the other accused persons, and then returned quietly to his cell, where he acted the part of an innocent man, even to the extent of ordering his mother's funeral. The Judge now believes that he has all the elements for bringing on the trial of Varela, the servant girl, and the other accomplices, whilst the governor and fourteen officials of the Madrid prison, who have been lodged in jail, will be tried for violating the regulations.

JAMES WOOD, better known as "King Solomon of the Army of the Lord," came up at Brighton county court, sitting in bankruptcy, before the Registrar, Mr. Jennings, for adjourned examination. He stated that the hall called the "Sanctuary of Jehovah" was purchased by a Miss Webb and Miss Hughes, the former paying £2,000 and the latter £250. With the hall was a dwelling-house, where some twelve or fifteen persons lived. These were maintained by contributions of the members. These numbered in all two or three hundred, and some resided together in other houses. The property was vested in trustees, the debtor being one. During examination it transpired that in some accounts submitted £155 was charged on the disbursement side for the passage of Wood's family back from Australia, and another £150 for a Palestine mission undertaken by Wood and four other members of the army. The examination was closed.

THREE brothers were tried by Mr. Justice Stephen at Liverpool on the 9th inst. for selling indecent photographs. The prisoners were engaged in importing from France and copying by means of the cyclostyle obscene sketches, one of the brothers colouring them at Glasgow and the others acting as agents in Liverpool. The judge commented on the manufacture of these photographs in France, trusted the Liverpool police would communicate with the Paris police to stop the traffic, regretted he could not sentence the prisoners to hard labour, but said they must be imprisoned for two years, fined £100, produce bail for seven years thereafter, or continue in prison till the bail was obtained and the fines were paid.

OUIDA has refused to meet Mr. Cuninghame Graham on the ground that he is a dangerous member of society.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRIMES ACT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P. for Wexford (North); Mr. W. H. Redmond, M.P. for Fermanagh (North); and Mr. Walsh, the editor of *Wexford People*, have all been arrested at Wexford under the Crimes Act.

BALLOON ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident has occurred to a balloon which ascended at Kensington yesterday for the purpose of going across to the Continent. The balloon collapsed in Essex and the æronaut Simmons and his two companions were precipitated from the car, Simmons being killed and his two companions severely injured.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

An official despatch received from Capetown states that the invasion of Khama's territory by the Boer Commander Grobelaar last month was an accidental affair, and that the territory in question remains uninvaded.

President Kruger is cordially co-operating with Sir Hercules Robinson in allaying the present excitement.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Female Training College was held in the Council Hall this evening in the presence of H. E. the Governor, Lady Reay, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Chief of Jamkhandi and nephew to the Prince of Porebunder, Nawabs Beyla and Wahi, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Baba, of Surat, and many other European and native notabilities. A stage was erected in the durbar hall which looked very pretty, decorated with plants and festooned with flags. The students exhibited excellent taste for fancy work, and the drawing of maps was also particularly good. The proceedings opened with songs and verses of Sanskrit shlokes, which were well rendered by the students of the Female Training College, also with Kindergarten songs by the children of the Practising School. The Duchess then distributed the prizes, at the conclusion of which the Lady Superintendent's report was presented. After a few words from Mr. Kunte, H. E. the Governor made a remarkably happy speech which was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. His Excellency thanked her Highness the Duchess of Connaught for kindly presenting the prizes. He then referred to the valuable work done in the cause of female education by Mrs. Davies in Guzerat and the assistance rendered by Mesdames Sheppard, Oliphant and Newman.

The National Anthem was them sung by the children, which terminated the proceedings.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Major Sargeaunt, R. E., will in all probability be the Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, when it is taken over by the Government as a State line.

Major Melliss, after discussing matters with the Maharaja concerning the reorganisation of the Kashmir forces, has left Jummoo for Srinagar.

It is now settled that Sir George White remains in Burma till the 1st April.

Sir John Hudson will take up the Quetta Command until relieved by General White.

A committee of officers will shortly assemble to take up the question of the office establishments and allowances of the Divisional and District Commands.

ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

A railway accident has occurred on the Madras Railway at Timmacherla Station. The native driver of a goods train lost control over his engine which should have been turned on the turntable, instead of which it smashed dead; the buffers went down the embankment with two wagons. The driver was severely injured and the guard slightly. The engine and wagon have been wrecked.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS COMPANY.

The Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Company whilst on an experimental washing with hand washing apparatus found four diamonds. The permanent washing machinery with the Chief Engineer was to leave England early this month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 17th inst., left for Bombay at noon to-day, and the s.s. Rosetta for Colombo and Australia, at 11 a.m., the same day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with Indian mails of 21st inst., arrived here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 28.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here yesterday evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	£5-0
8¼ " "	£6-0
40s. Mule Twist	£0-8½
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Aug. 27.

For a comparatively sleepy hollow like Nagpore the week just ended has been one full of pastimes and amusements. On Monday night a grand Fancy Dress Ball was held in the spacious halls of the Museum Buildings, where were gathered together much of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Nagpore and adjacent stations—in costumes ancient and modern, aristocratic and plebeian, elegant and absurd—for the purpose of paying due homage to Comus, Terpsichore, and Bacchus, divinities who have never lost their popularity with humankind since the days when Noah planted his first vineyard.

The event was a decided success; the daughters of Eve were bewitching and fair as the first of womankind—

> "When on that dread yet lovely serpent smiling;
> Whose image then was stamped upon her mind:
> But once beguiled and ever more beguiling!"

The costumes were rich and attractive; the dancing was hearty and vigorous, and the feet beneath the petticoats like little mice peeped in and out—to the well-measured strains of brass bands, which played their best on the occasion—until "cock-crow," when there was a general flitting homewards.

But even after this warning, many, I understand, still lingered in the deserted halls till "Phœbus 'gan to rise." I must not forget to mention that part of the fun of the night was spoiled by the heavy rains which came on. Tents had been pitched outside the building for cards, supper, and so forth; but the soaking showers rendered all these arrangements useless, to the great disappointment of the gentlemen who had taken so much trouble over the matter. Nevertheless the fun within doors was more than sufficient for the occasion.

The dresses and characters represented were as follows:—

LADIES.

Mrs. Anderson	Joan.
" Barter	Erin-go-bragh.
" Bengough	Poudree.
" Berry	Daffodil.
Miss Chapman	Poudree.
Mrs. Dacosta	Erin.
Miss Dacosta	Turkish Lady.
Mrs. Faichnie	Spanish Lady.
Miss Faichnie	Gipsy.
" J. Faichnie	Alsatian Peasant.
Mrs. Fuller	Beatrice.
" Gordon	Magpie.
" Grace	Scotch Fishwife.
" Hartley	Morning.
Miss Joseph	Vivandiere (Garde de Louis. (XIV).
Mrs. Nigel Jones	Greek Lady.
" Kitson	Roman Peasant.
Miss Lugard	Monte Carlo.
Mrs. Leefe	Butterfly.
" Marriott	Winter.
" Munro	Sorrentine Peasant.
Miss Katie Munro	Page.
" Violet Munro	Page.
Mrs. Mackail	Zingarin.
" MacGeorge	Neapolitan Fisherwoman.
" Neill	Pierette Italienne.
Miss Nicholetts	Directoire.
" E. Nicholetts	Italian Peasant.
Mrs. Nedham	Monte Carlo.
" Penny	Fisherwoman of the Future.
" Scott Moncrieff	Mess Dress, 77th Regt.
" Tuite	Spanish Lady.
" Tait	Folly.
" Watson	Pink China.
" H. Wright	Coming through the Rye.
" H. C. Wright	Lovesick Maid.
" F. Wright	Cleopatra.
" Whittall	Dresden China.

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. F. C. Anderson	Knave of Hearts.
" G. Anderson	Darby.
" Arundell	Robin Hood.
Dr. Barter	Mounted Infy. Volunteer.
General Bengough	Member of the Handley Cross Hunt.
Mr. Berry	Maraschin.
" Barton	A Mad Hatter.
" Bushe	Gentleman, 18th Century.
" Becket	A Ladrone.
Dr. Corkery	Carmelite Monk.
Mr. Clark	Simple Simon.
" Cleveland	Barrister.
Captain Constable	Matador.
Mr. Drake-Brockman	Robin Hood.
" Denne	A Chinaman.
" Erck	French Cook.
" Edwards	Gentleman, 18th Century.
" A Faichnie	Japanese.
" Fenton	Patchwork.
" Fuller	Albanian.
" Fraser	Hunter.
" Glover	Cow-boy.
" Geddes	Jeames.
Colonel Grace	Highlander.
Mr. Hennessy	Albanian.
" Hayes	Australian Gold-digger.
" Hartley	Robin Hood.
" Hankin	Neapolitan Fisherman.
" Large	Sir Francis Drake.
" L. K. Laurie	Claudian.
" H. M. Laurie	Gendarme.
" Lee	Paddy.
" Leefe	Picador.
" Leventhorpe	Swiss Peasant.
" Mackail	Bombay Kalassi.
" Mackintosh	Sailor.
" Nedham	Sailor.
" Penny	Matador.
" Prince	Pantaloon.
" Riddell	Clown.
" Ross	Squireen.
" Roper	Gentleman, 18th Century.
" Scott Moncrieff	Neapolitan Fisherman.
Captain Saville	"Saville's Towels."
Colonel Scott	Monk.
Mr. Skinner	An American Citizen.
" Supple	Pat Murphy.
" Saunders	Little Boy Blue.
" Tuite	Faust.
" Tait	Sailor.
" Watson	Count of Monte Carlo.
Dr. Willmott	Pirate King.
Mr. H. Wright	Bengali Babu.
Major Williams	Henry VIII.
Mr. Whittall	Sailor.
" Woods	Exiled Bulgarian.
" Wynne	Sailor.
" Wilkinson	Barrister.
" Warwick	Nigger.

On Tuesday afternoon the Military Gymkhana at Kamptee provided a goodly programme of sports and amusements on their Race Course. A special local train carried a large number of sightseers from Nagpore. Circumstances prevented my being present on the occasion, but I learn that the evolutions of the men of the Cavalry and Artillery were skilfully and admirably gone through. The threatening aspect of the weather prevented the attendance being so large as it otherwise would have been.

Among miscellaneous items of information I would mention that, though the general public health is good, cases of enteric fever have been rather common of late, especially about Kamptee. After a long break of clear weather the rain is coming down again, and it is hoped will continue doing so, as we are still short of the average fall by several inches I am glad to note that a new dispensary has been opened in the heart of the civil station, which will be an immense boon to the public. Hitherto the sick and suffering had only the Mayo and Setabuldi Hospitals to resort to, and these are a pretty good distance away from some parts of the station. The new dispensary, therefore, will be very convenient to a large section of the residents.

The following change has been made in Indian Army Regulations regarding soldiers taking departmental employment. Para. 2715 is cancelled and the following substituted:—"As soon as a soldier joins a department to fill a full vacancy, the head of the department will apply to the Adjutant-General, on India Army Form 53, for his transfer to the Unattached List, noting in the application the date of his joining the department. Application for the transfer of a soldier joining a department to fill an acting vacancy, will only be submitted on his succeeding to a full vacancy, when his transfer to the Unattached List will take effect from the original date of his joining the department; but this will give him no claim to any advantages, as regards pay, allowances, clothing, &c., for the period prior to the date of his permanent appointment in the department which would not have been admissible to him if his transfer had effect from the date of his permanent appointment, under the rules of 1880. Previous to his transfer the soldier must sign a certificate to the effect that he is cognisant of the orders contained in this section, and that he is prepared to abide by them."

UNIVERSITY "BLACK SHEEP."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Recent events have raised the question whether a University has power to deprive any of its graduates of his degree on his proving himself unworthy to hold it. Is a graduate who flagrantly dishonours himself by stooping to acts that render him indictable under the penal laws of the land fit to remain on the roll of the University? Two such instances have of late occurred. The one is that of a B. A. who gave evidence before the District Magistrate at Poona in the Hanmantrao case. He was never coerced into giving a bribe, but he deliberately applied himself to the task of finding out how, by resorting to illegal means, to advance himself and supersede many of his seniors. He succeeds in his attempts, and according to his own story stoops to paying Rs. 2,000 as bribe to secure a promotion to which he was not entitled. The second case that has come to my notice is that of the head-master of the Parekh School of Arts, Surat, a L.C.E., who committed criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment last week. I appeal to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University, and ask whether they are prepared to allow men such as these to bear the badge of the University? The question naturally arises whether the University has the power to divest any one of the diploma once conferred upon him. The Chancellor invariably admits persons to degrees in the following terms. "By the authority . . . ., and I charge that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same." The last sentence, in this formula presupposes, I think, a power in the University to deprive a graduate of his degree in case he proves himself unworthy of the same. I have, however, searched in vain in the old University Act, as well as the new Draft Act, for any such express provision, although there is express power given with regard to the removal of a fellow. I also find no condition attached to the certificate of degree issued to every graduate under the signature of the Chancellor and the University seal. The High Court in the sanad they issue to a vakil expressly reserve the power of removing him on reasonable cause. Section VIII. of the old Act, however, contains a clause which is wide enough to comprise a power of this sort. It runs thus:—"In all cases unprovided for by this Act it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University." I think it will be highly desirable, in the interests of maintaining the reputation of the University unsullied, to have all doubts on the point removed and an express provision made in the new Act in that behalf.

Aug. 27. S.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL AND MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My friend Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Munshi, at a recent meeting of Mahomedans, is reported to have said in effect that the restriction as regards the number of pupils admissible in Government schools is peculiarly prejudicial to the educational progress of the Mahomedan community, and he is said to have made special reference to the limitation of numbers in Elphinstone High School. As others also may have been similarly misled in the matter, allow me to correct the misapprehension.

The restriction as regards the number of pupils admissible in Government schools is based purely on sanitary principles, and is intended to prevent the injurious results arising from the overcrowding of class rooms, partly owing to the steady increase in numbers which has been for some time going on in most schools, both Government and private, and partly also to irregular and raw admissions. But there is no special reason why the restriction should affect the Mahomedan community more than any other. If the other communities have their respective private schools, the Mahomedans have theirs in the Anjuman-i-Islam, which annually receives so much as Rs. 11,000 from public funds, both provincial and Municipal, an amount which far exceeds the public expenditure on any other institution, public or private. There is no reason, therefore, why the Anjuman-i-Islam, under vigorous management, should not be developed into a first-class High School, teaching up to the Matriculation standard of the University. But the attendance there is not as satisfactory as might be expected from its denominational character. As regards the Elphinstone High School, I am not aware that the recent restriction of numbers has stopped any Mahomedan boys from securing admission to it. At the regular admission in June last, some Mahomedan boys sent by the Anjuman-i-Islam were admitted even with some relaxation of the standard in consideration of their belonging to a backward class. Indeed, even after the regular admission and after the limit of numbers set down had been reached, one or two stray cases of Mahomedan boys who sought admission had been admitted, purely from the same consideration. If, notwithstanding all this, the proportion of Mahomedan pupils in this and other schools is still extremely small, a result which I have always deplored, the reason evidently is that in spite of the patriotic efforts of Khan Bahadur Munshi, Mr. B. Tyabji, and others, the Mahomedans have not yet taken kindly to the means of education and enlightenment placed before them by Government and private bodies as well as their own enlightened fellow-religionists. It is, however, an encouraging sign that all over the country, at least among the more educated, the Mahomedans are now awakening from their mistake, and getting over their prejudices in this matter. In this they have the hearty sympathy not only of Government but of other communities as well. Let the Mahomedans avail themselves of this sympathy, and reciprocate it by cordially co-operating with them in the general work of enlightenment and progress, which alone can render them along with others worthy subjects of the enlightened, the liberal, the constitutional, and at the same time the progressive Government under which benign Providence has placed them. Above all, let them not, in the endeavour to correct a deplorable mistake in the past, commit fresh mistakes, which must prove equally deplorable in the future.—Yours, &c.,

V. A. MODAK.

Elphinstone High School, Aug. 29.

EVENING PARTY TO COLONEL AND MRS. WILSON.

A pleasant evening party was given on Tuesday by Mr. Hassumbhoy and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, at their Breach-Candy bungalow, in honour of Colonel Wilson, the new Commissioner of Police at Bombay, and Mrs. Wilson. The verandahs and interior of the bungalow, which was tastefully furnished and decorated, were effectively illuminated for the occasion. Owing to the rains, the decoration or illumination of the compound and the garden-grounds was out of the question. In the compound, however, preparations had been made for the electric light, but they failed of their purpose at the last moment and had to be given up. Mr. A. Fredilis' string band played a selection of music during the evening. The guests, of whom there was a goodly number, were received at the entrance by Mr. Hassumbhoy and Mr. Fazulbhoy. The refreshment buffets, arranged in the rear of the bungalow, were very liberally supplied. Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, the guests of the evening, arrived about a quarter to 10 p.m., and being cordially welcomed by the hosts, moved freely among those who had assembled to honor them. Mr. Fazulbhoy introduced to Colonel Wilson some of those present at the party. Among those present were Colonel La Touche, Colonel Bisset, Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. Hatch, Dr. Manser, Dr. Boyd, Messrs. J. McLeod Campbell, F. L. Charles, Grattan Geary, J. S. Brown, H. C. Kirkpatrick, T. J. Bennett, J. W. Smith, D. Gostling, J. Rich, P. G. Ashdown, T. Little, J. Morris, Kenneth Macaulay, G. R. Johnston, J. Begbie, W. Willis, A. Smythe, F. G. Dumayne, W. W. Squire, R. B. Sedgewick, Reginald Gilbert, C. J. Kidd, T. S. Hamilton, Cazee Abdool Lutiff, Cazee of Bombay, Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Khimjee Jewa, Budroodin Tyebjee, M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Cursondas Valabdas, Ibrahim Nooroodin, Mancherjee N. Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ali, Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, M. H. Khan, Jafferbhoy Somjee Parpia, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Trimbak Canaran, Ellapa Ballaram, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Framjee Bhikajee, Peroo Mahomed, Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy, Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim, Dorabjee J. Tata, Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, N. R. Ranina, Ghellabhai Haridas, Nazirmahomed Fateh Ali, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairajbhoy, Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Rustom K. R. Cama, Bomonjee Perozshaw, A. M. Dharamsey, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, V. A. Modak, Janardhan Gopal, Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, &c.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN OLD MAN.

A cold-blooded murder appears to have been committed at Nassick, about a week ago, and it is to the credit of the Bombay Police that the murderer has been tracked by Inspector Butterfield of that force. Last Saturday two men, named Bapoo Narayan and Khundoo Dhuboo, were placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on a charge of having robbed an old Hindoo named Tookaram Shewram. Superintendent Brewin charged the men, whom he suspected of having in some way or other made away with the old man, as he had disappeared, and no satisfactory account could be given of his whereabouts by one of the men, Bapoo Narayan, who had been seen in his company. The last that was heard of Tookaram was when he left Bombay, on the 9th inst., with Bapoo for Nassick. Mr. Butterfield, to whom the investigation of the case was entrusted, skilfully set to work, and found that Bapoo had murdered the old man, and this was subsequently borne out by the man's own statement made before a Magistrate, admitting his crime and narrating the circumstances attending the murder. It appears that he had known the deceased for some considerable time, and was thus aware that he was a wealthy man. He induced the old man to leave Bombay with him for Nassick, telling him that there was a large piece of land for sale in that district, which he could obtain for a very small price. Tookeram, the deceased, before he left Bombay told his wife where and with whom he was going, and took with him Rs. 200 in cash, and several ornaments worth Rs. 175. Bapoo, the man charged with murder, it seems, had no money whatever, and his victim paid for him, both taking tickets for Nassick. At Deolali, however, Bapoo got out of the train, making his companion believe that the place they were going to was nearer that station than it was to Nassick. He took him across country to the latter place, however, and it was on the way that the murder was committed. It is needless to say that the story about the land was wholly untrue, and Bapoo, who seemed acquainted with the country, had merely enticed the deceased to that spot. It appears that as they were passing a bridge over the Godavery River they rested at the invitation of Bapoo, who seated himself on the parapet, while the deceased sat beside him. It was late in the evening, and no one was about. The accused talked with the deceased for some time, and then, when he least expected any harm, pushed him over into the river below. The river was very shallow, and the deceased having fallen on one of the banks, which was very rocky and 45 ft. below the bridge, was fatally injured. The accused who was afraid to approach him for fear of being harmed, seeing that he was yet alive, watched him for some considerable time, and when he noticed that he was dead went up to him, and after rifling him of all his ornaments and cash dragged his body into the river. The body was seen next morning by a boy lower down the river, who reported the matter to the police; but it seems nothing was done. However, later in the day the body was seen yet lower down by a number of policemen; but as it had been raining hard and the river had flooded, the corpse was carried away before any one could drag it out. No trace of the body has been found since. The murderer appears to have gone into Nassick next day, having spent the night in an old railway shed which was near the bridge, and it being a native holiday spent a good deal of the stolen money with his friends. He, however, made up his mind to leave Nassick, and pawned a portion of the ornaments with a marwaree. He returned to Bombay and took up with the other accused, whom he persuaded to go with him. Having spent a portion of the money, Bapoo again returned to Bombay, and very daringly went to the wife of his victim and tried to make her believe her husband had sent for her to Nassick. She, however, did not go, it is believed, fortunately, as he might have put her out of the way too in order to secure his entire safety and her money, as she was the only person, beside his accomplice, who knew of the old man's absence. Toolsibai, the woman, however, offered to send some one; but Bapoo shuffled out of this arrangement. He then left for Nassick, where he disposed of the rest of the jewellery. On the 3th he returned to Bombay, and when asked by the woman about her husband gave her such unsatisfactory answers that she became alarmed, and eventually reported the matter to the police. Both the men were taken into custody, and the inquiries made elicited the above account of the murder.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday sent the papers and the case on to Nassick; the murderer and his accomplice were sent in the custody of the Bombay Police.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

The return match between the Volunteer Club and the Bombay Gymkhana was played yesterday and resulted in the defeat of the Volunteers by 46 runs. In the first contest the Volunteers were very ignobly beaten, and the fact that they only lost this match by 46 runs shows that they have vastly improved. If Holland had been bowling things might have taken a very different turn. James' bowling and batting helped not a little to avert a second ignominous defeat, and the scores of Kennedy and Edyvean tended a great deal to the success of their side. Going in first the Gymkhana put together 110 runs. Edyvean scored a hard hit 43 of this, while Kennedy knocked up 26 in a short but merry innings. In their venture the Volunteers managed to make 64 runs, James being the top score, with a well played 21. Lake made 13 hard hit runs and Murray came next with 11, obtained by some very good cricket. Little was caught out by Clifton off his own bowling. The Gymkhana then went in again and three wickets fell for 28 runs before time was called, Crawley having obtained all of them. The following is the full score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C H Merriman, b Little	2		
H R Dunk, b James	9		
H Vanderzee, b Little	0	c Stephens, b Crawley	8
W A Bayley, b James	0		
H Kennedy, b James	26		
J Edyvean, run out	43		
H Read, c Ford, b Hale	2	b Crawley	0
J Bruce, b James	3		
L Penny, b James	3	not out	12
J Wilkins, not out	1	c Howard, b Crawley	0
C N Clifton, b James	5		
Extras	16	Extras	9
Total	110	Total	26

VOLUNTEER C. CLUB.

1st Innings.	
G N Lake, b Kennedy	13
E G Hale, run out	2
E James, c Bayley, b Edyvean	21
H Ford, b Edyvean	2
H Wallich, b Edyvean	0
L Crawley, b Clifton	3
N Devlin, st Wilkins, b Kennedy	0
A Murray, b Clifton	11
A D Little, c and b Clifton	8
F C Stephens, not out	1
H Walsh, b Clifton	0
Extras	3
Total	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
E James *	107	45	4	6
A Little †	56	31	3	2
E Hale	45	15	3	1
L Crawley	23	9	0	3
A Murray	25	8	3	0

* bowled 4 wides † bowled 1 wide.

Volunteer C. Club—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
J Bruce *	35	19	0	0
C Clifton	70	12	6	4
H Kennedy	55	8	6	2
J Edyvean	45	15	5	3
H Vanderzee	10	7	0	0

* bowled one wide.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain E. O. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, has taken up the appointment of Inspector of Army Signalling in Bengal. An officer will be appointed to a similar post for Madras and Bombay combined.

The bronze medals lately authorised for followers in the field are in future to be granted to all authorised followers, regimental or departmental, who are paid by the State, of whatever class, and also to syces and grass-cutters of native cavalry.

Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, M.S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to proceed to Peshawar immediately, for temporary charge of the Station Hospital there.

Sepoy Indarbir Thapa and Sepoy Moti Ram Thapa have been admitted to the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on the 18th June last, on the Black Mountain, Hazara, in having, when forming part of the rear guard of a detachment of their regiment, stood over and defended the persons of Major Battye and Captain Urmston, who were dangerously wounded, until both these officers and the rest of the rear guard having been killed by the enemy, they were ordered by the native officer in charge of the party to retire.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Senate reassembled on Tuesday evening and resumed the debate on the University Bill, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, presiding.

Dr. Peterson opened the discussion by submitting a point of order, before they passed on from section 13 to section 15. It was stated at the previous meeting that if Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment was carried Mr. Oxenham would be perfectly willing to withdraw the amendment standing in his name. It was generally assumed that that expression of Mr. Oxenham's amounted to a withdrawal, but if they referred to rule 59 they would see the question was whether the amendment could be withdrawn from the meeting without its unanimous consent. Dr. Peterson's point was that instead of proceeding to section 15 whether they ought not to consider whether the meeting was willing that Mr. Oxenham's amendment to section 13 was to be withdrawn. Assuming that the meeting was of opinion that that consent had already been given, Dr. Peterson asked permission to bring forward the amendment in the name of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas's name. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that he would like to give his impression on the point. He had quite anticipated that after Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment had been carried this amendment would be discussed under rule 58 as the substantive question before the meeting. Mr. Oxenham had indicated his intention of withdrawing his amendment and he took it the house had expressed its consent to that withdrawal. Dr. Khory immediately afterwards in reference to his amendment intimated his desire to withdraw it, and he (the Vice-Chancellor) understood that it had been withdrawn with the consent of the meeting. He had been asked at what stage the discussion would proceed when the debate would be resumed, and believing that no amendment was to be brought forward to Mr. Naigaumvalla's motion, which had become a substantive proposition, he had intimated the discussion would be continued on clause 15 As the meeting assembled a member of the Senate asked leave to bring forward an amendment which had not been withdrawn, and it seemed just that that amendment should be considered as a substantive motion. The Vice-Chancellor then put it formally that it had been moved and carried by a majority that "no person shall be nominated under section 12 who is not either a Fellow of the Royal Society (of London), or a Graduate of the University or college of not less than five years' standing, or a member of not less than five years' standing of one of the professions in which the University grants degrees or licenses who holds a qualification equivalent to any such degree or license, or a professor of not less than three years' standing in a college recognized by the University to teach a complete course requisite for a degree or license." In speaking to the amendment he had leave to bring forward asked to be allowed to preface his remarks with a short explanation. It might be considered by the representatives of the majority who had passed Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment a piece of sharp practice on his part in bringing forward this amendment, as those who had spoken the previous evening in favour of Mr. Naigaumvalla's motion would be absent now Dr. Peterson was extremely sorry that the constitution of the meeting that evening was not precisely what it was the previous evening. But he was not responsible for this, and they were bound to look upon the Senate as continuing its discussion, and those interested in it should go on attending from day to day. It could not be disputed for a moment that those who were in favour of the Syndicate's proposal had not a perfect right to say whether they preferred the select committee's proposal, or Mr. Naigaumvalla's or Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas's amendment. It was quite clear all who were in the minority were certain to prefer the select committee's modification of the proposal, because it did not go to the extreme length of Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment. He considered it possible, nay probable, that it was the deliberate intention of the majority of the Senate that if the Syndicate's proposal could not be maintained it should be altered in the sense of Mr. Nanabhai's amendment. (Hear, hear.) If they were legislating for an ideal University the proposal of the Syndicate would not be objected to as too narrow but as much too broad, because the one intelligible principle in the matter was they were dealing not but with what status was conferred on the electoral body of the University. It was quite clear that that status was conferred by the degree in the University. Then there remained the question as to whether it was really necessary to go beyond the natural conditions of the constitution to the extent contemplated by Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment. It followed that if the amendment is carried that any three persons meeting in Kamschatka could confer the position of being entitled to be nominated to the Senate of the University of Bombay. (Laughter.) Dr. Peterson opposed Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment, and moved that section 13 be passed with the omission of the last five lines.

Dr. Bhandarkar, in supporting the amendment, remarked that if Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment became a substantive proposition it would do very little credit to the intelligence of this great body. (Laughter.) It seemed to him that it included two cross principles. The member of any University in the world was rendered eligible for a membership in that of Bombay. At the same time one of the provisions of the amendment gave a right to any member of a profession of not less than five years' standing to a fellowship. A vakeel who had practiced over five years in a remote village, and with probably a bare knowledge of English, thus stood a chance of becoming a fellow of the University. (Laughter.) They were thus at cross purposes in throwing open the University to all the members of other Universities and the Royal Society of London—though why that particular Society was chosen to the exclusion of other societies just as learned and other societies on the Continent the speaker failed to make out—and then inviting through the same door vakeels, or apothecaries, or even ordinary hakims—(laughter)—who had been practising for five years. It seemed inconsistent. Whether the deliberations of the University would be advanced and influenced for good by the admission of such fellows he left it for them to judge.

The Rev. Squires rose to appoint of order. The speaker was misrepresenting the motion. There was a limitation to those who held qualifications.

Dr. Bhandarkar replied that vakeels held qualifications in their sanads from the High Court. A number of pundits could hold examinations and give degrees, and thus were liable to be made members of the Senate. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons the proposal of the select committee which was involved in the amendment of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas answered all the objections, and certainly was a proposal that was consistent with what was proper and good. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Modak said it was a pity that the select committee's amendment was not before the Senate in the form in which it was recommended by the committee. Mr. Nanabhai's amendment did not go as far as the committee's proposal, and it did not include the clause with regard to the election of professors of three years' standing in any of the colleges recognised by the University. Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment included this proviso of the select committee's report, making professors of colleges eligible for election. Mr. Modak would not vote for any motion which excluded those who had a right to teach and impart instruction from the right of eligibility to the University Senate. (Hear, hear.) He thought Mr. Justice Harridas's amendment, if carried, would restrict election only to the graduates of this University and the Universities of the United Kingdom to the exclusion of a large body of men who formed the large staffs of teachers in our colleges. If any men ought to take part in the government of the University he thought it was those who took part in the instruction of those qualifying for the degrees of this University. In concluding his remarks Mr. Modak said he was sure if Mr. Nanabhai had been present he would have withdrawn his amendment in favour of that carried the previous evening. He thought they were taking advantage of the absence of the mover.

The Hon. Mr. Telang remarked that it was entirely out of the question to make any such suggestion that they were taking advantage of the absence of the mover by putting this before the meeting, for as a matter of fact Mr. Nanabhai would not have been entitled to withdraw his amendment if any member of the Senate objected, and he for one would have done so. He preferred the amendment which was now before them to the proposal which had been passed the previous evening, on one broad ground. Although certain individuals and certain classes of individuals would be excluded in the operation of the amendment if they passed it who would be included under the operation of the amendment which we passed last night, he thought it was not a matter of much consequence. Mr. Telang agreed with the opinion which had been expressed to him some years ago by a very learned gentleman, who said it was more important to keep out men who ought not to be in rather than to admit men who should not be there. (Hear, hear.) It was desirable to see they did not admit men who ought not to be in, although by the operation of those rules some men who ought to be there would be excluded. On this principle Mr. Telang preferred the amendment. With regard to this section and other sections of the Act they could not just now, when only for the first time asking for an amendment of the Act by which the University was constituted, they could not, he repeated, pass sections in the form in which they desired to be the *beau ideal* of any University. (Hear, hear.) They could not ask that all they desired should be conceded to them by Government by one stroke of the pen. Therefore it had been necessary for the Syndicate to do that which its committee proposed to compromise. When it was pointed out the Syndicate had not gone far enough as they ought to have it was because they considered it was not desirable to do so, as in going further they would be wrecking the whole of the Bill. He asked the meeting to remember that in the debate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Modv thought the amendment was sufficient to answer even those who had supported Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment, which he objected to as too broad and sweeping.

Mr. K. D. Naigaumvalla, as mover of the amendment which had been passed the previous evening, asked permission to say a few words. He assured the meeting that he never thought or said that Professor Peterson was guilty of sharp practices.

Dr. Peterson: I never said you did.

Mr. Naigaumvalla objected to the amendment on several grounds. It left out of account that large number of educationalists and men who possessed sufficient qualifications and who had done great services to the University in the past and were still able to do so in the future. (Applause.) He referred not only to the various professors of colleges, but also, to the advocates of the High Court, barristers, to, medical practitioners, and engineers. It would not be right to keep them out of the University. He appealed to the patriotism of native graduates to vote against the amendment of Professor Peterson. If it was passed the electoral body would be composed of probably 150 fellows to a proportion of 1,000 native graduates. The speaker then asked permission to add to his amendment the words "recognized by this University."

The Vice-Chancellor felt if an assurance was given that the change did not contemplate other possible Universities it might be allowed. Mr. Naigaumvalla gave the assurance as required, and the Vice-Chancellor ruled that the amendment might be accepted.

The Rev. H. Squires remarked that some of them who were not sufficiently posted up in the bye-laws had great reason to be thankful for their assistance in extricating them out of a difficulty. He certainly had in his mind a most decided objection to the withdrawal of Principal Oxenham's amendment, but he did not know he had the power to express that objection which he would certainly have done had he known it. There would be a difficulty, he thought, unless they passed the amendment as proposed by Dr. Peterson. It seemed to him an extraordinary thing to confine the nomination to graduates who were not of this University.

Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree said that the re-opening of the consideration on clause 13 would be regarded with much approval not only by the minority of Monday night's division but by many who formed the majority. Because, he said, it was an admitted fact that many who had voted for Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment had done so to remedy what was regarded as a serious defect in clause 13, as the operation of it would have created a disparity in the representation of the several faculties in the Senate. The amendment, however, was open to the objection that it intruded on the very principle of the Bill. The Bill was avowedly framed to give the right of what was termed self-government to the University of Bombay. Now Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment opened the election of members of the Senate to graduates of Universities everywhere, so that the operation of it would be so much surrender of the rights of the [illegible] of the Bombay University to those of other [illegible] said Mr. Bhownaggree, the University of G[illegible] was mentioned in the discussion to illustrate that, whereas celebrated Universities in other parts of the world had been left out of account, the clause would render it possible for a Galway graduate to become a member of their Senate. But he took a different view of the argument and would use it to show that the clause in confining itself to the mention of Indian Universities and those of the United Kingdom only, had taken the precaution against graduates of inferior Universities getting into the Senate. There were so many men here from the Universities of the United Kingdom that, supposing a Galway man offered himself for election to the Senate, his qualifications would be at once known. But there were so few foreign graduates in Bombay, that a graduate of a continental Galway would not perhaps be found out in time. For these considerations Mr. Bhownaggree thought the new amendment put forward by Dr. Peterson would commend itself to the Senate as curing the defect of the original clause without having the defects of the amendment carried on Monday evening.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood said that he did not wish to take up the time of the meeting, as his own views had already been very ably expressed by Dr. Peterson and Professor Bhandarkar. He thought it right, however, to state on behalf of the Syndicate, after consulting those members of it who were sitting near him, that they much preferred the amendment now proposed by Dr. Peterson to that carried last night on the motion of Mr. Naigaumvalla. Last night's vote had shown unmistakeably that, in the opinion of the Senate, the section, as proposed by the Syndicate, was too narrow, inasmuch as it exacted too high a qualification from future elected Senators. But he would ask the Senate whether Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment did not go altogether too far in the opposite direction; whether it was not much too wide for all necessary purposes. The Senate must deal with the question as practical men. Was there really any fear that from the persons possessing the qualifications described in Dr. Peterson's amendment it would not be possible to elect a sufficient number of Senators fitted to discharge efficiently whatever duty might be before them? The body of persons from whom a selection could be made would now include the greater part of the electoral body, and also certain graduates of British Universities. Our own electoral body would probably select most of their elected Senators from their own number. That might safely be expected, though, of course, they might wish also to have a large choice sometimes. It was for that probability and that possibility that Dr. Peterson's amendment provided, whereas the body from whom the selection of Senators would have to be made, if Mr. Naigaumvalla's ammendment were carried, would be much too large a body. It would be a vague, indefinite body, comprising persons whose election was by no means probable. It was not desirable, therefore, to adopt that amendment. If the amendment, as proposed by Dr. Peterson, failed to make eligible for election some distinguished men, whom it was desirable to have in the Senate, such men could always, as had been pointed out several times already in the course of the debate, be appointed under the proposed Act by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine wished, as a member of the Syndicate, to give his opinion as to which of the two proposals before them seemed to him the best and the one most likely to be accepted by Government. Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment provided for the nomination of professors. But he was very much impressed by the fact that two professors, Dr. Peterson and Dr. Bhandarkar, were of opinion that Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas's amendment was the better of the two. Such an expression coming from two such learned professors was, he thought, testimony of the greatest value. He knew many of his native friends made a distinction generally of *Outum Muthum* and *Kurnist*. (Laughter.) He thought the proposal they rejected the day before could be regarded as *Outum*. The one proposed by Dr. Peterson seemed to be *Muthum*, and that was a sensible reason for passing it. (Hear, hear.) It avoided the narrowness many objected to on Monday, and it also avoided that extreme width some objected to in Mr. Naigaumvalla's proposal. Was there any University in Europe who would say to the graduates of this University "You shall be members of our managing body if you are of five years' standing." (Hear, hear.) He did not think there was one, and if a graduate of five years' standing went to one he would be met with a flat denial and laughed out of the place. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to the hon. gentleman that the tendency of Mr. Justice Nanabhai's amendment was in a direction to which he always gave great attention. They knew his anxiety always to obtain for the graduates a thorough representation. The effect of Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment would be that graduates of all nations of the earth could come here to the exclusion of their own Masters of Arts and Doctors of Medicine. He laid stress on this, as it seemed to him most desirable that the graduates should have easy acess to the management of their University. Lastly they should not forget the precept of Lord Bacon to consider not only what was best but what was the fittest. Was it likely so wide a status would be accepted by a responsible Government? The speaker concluded by asking them to vote for Dr. Peterson's amendment, as it seemed to hit the proper mean between the several proposals they had before them. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Lyon now rose and moved the adjournment of the Senate. He was quite aware that the Senate had met a great many times at an early hour, but he had a reason in asking an adjournment. On Monday evening when they adjourned they generally understood from the chair that the amendments to section 15 would be brought before the meeting, and they were all thus very much surprised to find when they came there that the Senate was discussing the amendment passed the night before as a substantive motion. No one had an idea that the discussion would continue, and therefore many gentlemen were now absent. Dr. Peterson stated he did not wish to force the Senate by [illegible] an adjournment would, therefore, be of [illegible] inasmuch as it would give every [illegible] of attending and join in the [illegible] that point. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shantaram seconded [illegible] the surprise he felt at finding [illegible] clause 13, when he expected [illegible] dealing with the succeeding sections. It would be unfair to those who were absent.

The Hon. Mr Latham suggested that the discussion should be allowed to stand over, while the Senate go on to discuss the business it was expected would be discussed.

The Vice-Chancellor said that there had been no ruling on Monday night. Section 13 had been disposed of, and a question had been put to him, and he stated they would begin with clause 15, as no amendment had been brought forward. At the beginning of the meeting a member of the Senate desired to bring forward an amendment, and he was allowed to do so. The chairman suggested that they might adjourn the debate on the Bill, and take up certain matters of business which had been held over.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine asked that a vote be taken. Considering the great difficulties that always came in the way of many of the members of the Senate who had to leave other duties and their recreation, and that this was the second time the matter had been discussed, there seemed to be no more arguments left to be made. He said sufficient reason had not been shown for the adjournment.

Professor Forrest remarked that it would be a pityto adjourn because all who would have voted on particular side were not present, or because those whose pet sections were not coming on were absent. It would be establishing a bad precedent.

The Rev. Father Drekman observed that members remained away because they were told by the chairman that section 13 was disposed of. Everyone was surprised to find its discussion continuing, and it would be an unprecedented case if it was allowed to go on.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons explained that he believed section 13 had been disposed of, and it would not be discussed again, and acting on that belief he purposely come at a late hour, when he thought the Senate would be discussing section 22, in which he wished to take part. (Laughter.) It was only reasonable to presume others were also impressed with the same opinion.

Dr. Peterson observed that the Vice-Chancellor had stated he had given no ruling on Monday evening, and all the proper weight should be attached to his statement. Assuming there was a hardship in going on with the debate, he thought it would be just as hard to adjourn and resume when all the important speeches in favour of the amendment were forgotten.

It was then put to the vote, and the motion to adjourn was carried by a majority of five. The Senate will resume its discussion on Saturday, at 5-15 p.m.

THE HORSE FOR THE ARMY OF INDIA.

At the close of Mr. Hallen's lecture at Simla on the above subject last Saturday, Sir Frederick Roberts, who presided, made the following remarks :—

He was sure all present would agree with him that they were all indebted to Mr. Hallen for his interesting lecture. The subject with which Mr. Hallen had dealt in so able a manner was a very important one, and especially so to soldiers, for there were few things connected with the efficiency of an army more desir-[illegible] that the artillery and cavalry portion of it [illegible] well mounted. How to do this in a satisfactory and economical manner had puzzled many Governments, but none, he imagined, more so than the Government of India. In most other places a sufficient number of horses for army purposes were either reared on the spot or were obtainable at some reasonable distance. But this was not the case in India, or at least it had not been the case for the last hundred years. The want of horses at that time necessitated the greater part of our guns being dragged by bullocks, and limited the number of cavalry. The few cavalry we then had were mounted on something very little better than ponies. He referred especially to Bengal, because a certain number of horses were imported from Persia and Arabia to Bombay and Madras. But owing to the disturbed state of the country, and the large number of horses required by Native States, very few horses ever reached Bengal. In consequence of this Government had to find means of getting horses some other way, and this led to the stud system. In this there was great difficulty, owing to the limited extent of country we then possessed, for at that time Cawnpore and Futtegurh were our frontier stations. The difficulty was to find a suitable locality in that limited area, and owing to the state of the country the stud had to be placed some distance from the frontier. Finally, Poosa was decided on for the purpose, not far from Calcutta. This place had some advantages inasmuch as it was in a fertile district where grain flourished, particularly oats, but the climate was enervating, and the soil extremely bad. Shortly afterwards owing to Poosa not being sufficiently large stud farms were started at Buxar and two other stations up the Ganges. For one reason or another these did not flourish, and in 1808 the Court of Directors invited one of the best breeders of horses to come to India to inspect the studs. He found the reason the studs did not flourish, and fortunately for him our frontier was at that time extended to Mian Mir or thereabouts, so that in 1813 or 1814 he prevailed on the Government to establish a stud at Hissar, and that served us until the mutiny. After the mutiny it was found necessary to import walers, and eventually it was decided to do away with the stud system. The discovery that each stud horse cost Rs. 2,200 was the death-blow of the system. After that we trusted to walers, and in 1876 the present system was started. Of course the Government never expected the present system to supply sufficient horses, but he could bear testimony to the great attention Mr. Hallen had given to the development of the system started by the Government in 1876, and to the improvement of horse-breeding in India. He thought the class of horses was improving year by year, and they might look forward to the time when this country would supply a large number of the horses required for cavalry and artillery. He thought the best step the Government could have taken was that of increasing the number of young stock bought up each year, and he hoped the number would be still further increased. In conclusion, he again thanked Mr. Hallen for his able and interesting lecture.

The meeting then separated

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
The Hunmantrao Case, Poona.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Gymkhana Cricket.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
Municipal Corporation.
Meeting, Pearse and Company, Limited.
The Hunmantrao Case, Poona.
„ 5.—Meeting Town Council.
„ 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
„ 10.—Cricket : North vs. South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
„ 11.—Cricket : North vs. South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
„ 12.—Cricket : North vs. South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
„ 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
„ 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
„ 19.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 26.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
„ 23.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—" I think I derived [illegible] benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking general-[illegible] a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one [illegible] in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE DISSENSIONS IN THE HALAI MEMON COMMUNITY.

The following has been sent to us for publication :—

Bombay, 27th Aug., 1888.

To Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys-at-Law to Hajee Oosman Choolani and Hajee Hasham Chotani.

Dear Sirs,—Our clients, the leading members of the Memon Jamat, have placed in our hands the issue of 24th instant of the Gujerati paper called the *Bombay Samachar*, containing the purport of the letter written by you on behalf of your abovenamed clients to the Commissioner of Police, and instruct us to state in reply that each of the allegations contained in the said letter is untrue, and your clients have made the same wilfully, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of misleading the Commissioner of Police and the general public. And we, under instruction of our said clients, now give in detail the various lawless actions of your clients and their sons.

About fifteen years ago your clients and their sons caused a faction in the Memon Jamat and caused serious bodily injury to (2) two members of the Jamat, one of whom, named Saleman Ismail, died in consequence of the injuries sustained by him after an illness, and the other, Jusab Rahimtoola, lost one of his eyes. The Chotanis were convicted of these charges before the Jamat, who would have punished them severely, but on the intervention of (3) three respectable citizens of Bombay, the late Mr. Narayen Wasoodew, the late Mr. Cummoo Suleman, and the late Mr. Dharamsi Poonja, it contented itself then with simply ordering the said Chotani brothers to pay a fine to the Jamat of Rs. 1,500, and they, the Chotanis, promised not to annoy or assault any member of the Jamat thereafter ; these facts are still fresh in the mind of the Jamat people.

Some time after this your clients constituted themselves sethias, and assumed the duties of cashiers of the funds and property belonging to the Jamat against its consent. Your clients or any of them cannot show when, and by whom, they were appointed sethias or cashiers of the Jamat.

Your clients' sons, Ismail and Jan Mahomed, were frequently convicted and fined by different magistrates for different offences, and lately, on the 7th of May last, the said Jan Mahomed and Saccoor Oosman, the son-in-law of your client, Hajee Oosman, were found guilty of the offence of committing assault upon one Mahomed Abdool Rahiman, a member of the Jamat, and both of them were fined Rs. 25 each. Since the disposal of the last mentioned case your clients have employed men of different castes to commit assault upon our clients, and we are informed that many police officers well know the above facts.

Your client, Hajee Hasham, also brought a false charge against our clients, but the same was dismissed on the 30th June last. Our clients state that on the 6th of July last your clients caused a Siddee to assault a member of the Jamat, named Abba Habib. The assault was proved, and the Siddee was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, that your clients being dissatisfied with this result committed a brutal assault upon the said Abba Habib, and one Hajee Abba Ahmed, whom your clients falsely call as persons hired by ours for the purpose of assault, knowing that both of them are members of the Jamat.

Your clients have falsely alleged that our clients have employed people to assault them.

Can your clients or any of them shew what persons have been employed by ours, and where are they kept ? This allegation our clients distinctly deny, and on the contrary positively say that the police officers know and have actually seen persons of dangerous character sitting on the verandas of your clients' houses and their place of business, armed with sticks, and ready to commit assault at a moment's notice.

Regarding attempts at settlements it was your clients who refused to carry out their own suggestion, and backed out of the promise to abide by the resolution which the members of the Jamat, who had met at the Chowpatty residence of Sett Jan Mohamed Joosab, should arrive at. Further, we know for a fact that the reference paper which was brought in our office and returned to Mr. Superintendent Brewin was only signed in favor of (2) two Jamats and not (3) three, as is falsely alleged. Your clients well knew that according to the rules and customs of this Jamat it was for the (4) four Jamats to decide disputes and not for the two. They also knew that (2) two Jamats would never accept the reference. Our clients maintain that they, our clients, on their part did all that was in their power, and that Mr. Superintendent Brewin asked them to do ; but on your clients' part they wholly declined to follow the advice of Mr. Superintendent Brewin, and we are informed that people parade in the streets adjoining our clients' residence armed with sticks for the purpose of doing them bodily injury.

If our clients spent any moneys in the matter of these disputes they did so only to protect their life and property ; but they have certainly not hired the said Abba Habib, Hajee Abba Ahmed, or any one else, and they challenge your clients to substantiate their statement.—Yours, &c., (Sd.) Tyabjee and Dayabhoy.

SCROFULA.

Our conception of the true nature of disease is clearer now than ever. Increasing knowledge opens the eye of reason more and more to the ommipresence of law. Chimeras give way to definite ideas. The complexions of different nations who people the earth, the colour of their hair and eyes, their physical attributes and manners of life are not mere matters of chance, but are all determined by natural influences. Says Dr. Draper, in his " Intellectual Development of Europe," " a fall of half-a-dozen degrees in the mean temperature of any latitude would occasion the vanishing of the forms of warmer climates, and the advent of those of the colder. An alteration of the rays of the sun for a few years would compel a re-distribution of plants and animals all over the earth ; many would totally disappear, and everywhere newcomers would be seen."

Dr. Hutchinson advances the following conclusions, after much reasoning, viz., " That there are three great universal diatheses (or constitutional diseased states) dependent upon the commonest causes of disease by which man, and not man only, has been assailed from the most primæval times. These are the catarrhal the rheumatic, and the scrofulous." Further on he says, " Respecting the diatheses due to *malaria*, I have some doubts whether it ought not to be admitted to the dignity of a primary or universal diathesis. If we go back far enough, probably the whole human race has been submitted to its influence, and not less probably has some impression from it been stamped upon us all. This suggests to the mind the idea of disease having a history such as individuals possess. Whoever carefully peruses Galton's and Ribot's works on heredity will hardly fail to be convinced that in every detail man is ordered and governed by immutable law. The statistics of insurance societies indicate what an important element for practical consideration is heredity, and to what a large extent it determines the length of life. " Like father, like son " may not convey complete truth, but it is full of meaning.

Here we should explain what a diathesis is :—" A diathesis is any condition of prolonged peculiarities of health giving proclivity to definite forms of disease.

As to scrofula, " no other diathesis can compare with it in highly hereditary character, and in the large number of dependent fatal lesions" (Gee.)

A visit to a hospital for the treatment of crippled children, will convey to the mind a true conception of scrofula than can any words. Many diseases of the skin, of the eyelids and eyes, of the ears, of the nasal passages, and inflammation of the glands, larynx, bronchi, and excretory organs are highly significant forms of scrofulous affections. Hip-disease, spine-disease, white swelling, inflammation of the periosteum (or covering of the bones), and low forms of abscesses are among the accompaniments of this disease.

Schruppel proved that a scrofulous gland is a tuberculous gland. While there are many facts, we think, going to show that such is not invariably the case, the general truth of the statement is accepted. Mr. Trever, if we mistake not, insists that what are called cheesy degenerations, and others too, are the result of tuberculous change.

Whatever lowers the standard of health tends to produce scrofula, and this more in the progeny than in the immediate individual. The children born of the very old and of the very young are prone to scrofula. Scrofula is often congenital, though not liable to appear within the first year. It is occasional in old age, and but seldom met in middle adult life. At the time when all the functions are more active and the tissues most plastic and impressionable, and the whole economy struggling to develope and evolve, we find scrofula to predominate. Among all the tissues in the animal system, the lymphatic or absorbent vessels are the most primary and unorganised. Scrofula strikes these tissues first, and irritability and inflammability are their characteristics in strumous subjects. The process of a scrofulous inflammation are aggravating, chronic, persistent, and very slow to heal. Great obstinacy marks all the lesions ; as do also defective power of growth, development, and resistance to external influences (Gee).

A scrofulous mother should never nurse her child, and if a good wet-nurse is out of the question, resort should certainly be had to peptonised milk. Fairchild's Peptonising Powders are good and reliable for purposes of peptonisation. If the child has been fed largely with bread, potatoes, coffee, etc, and but little meat, the Burrough's Beef and Iron Wine will probably be indicated. Prof. Ziemssen lays special " stress" on the decided efficiency of cod-liver oil in the treatment of scrofulous affections. The best way to administer this valuable medicine is in the from of solution, as in the Kepler Cod-liver Oil in Malt Extract.—" Health" (London).

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH INTELLECT.

A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* publishes the following attempt to distribute geographically the intellect of the British Nation. He says :—

Many races have helped in the making of Great Britain, some predominating in one part of the island and some in another. Amid the conflicting strains of Euskarian, Celt, Pict, Scot, Saxon, Dane, Scandinavian, and Norman, it cannot but be of interest to observe which portions of the country are at the present day most prolific in men of intellect, and what types of mind prevail in the various subdivisions of the United Kingdom. The first difficulty in such an examination is to draw a hard and fast line as to who shall and who shall not be admitted to be a man of distinguished intellect. Such a division must to a large extent be arbitrary and artificial. For want of a better test, however, it may be taken that the names which we are entitled to use in our calculations are such as could not be excluded from any edition of " Men of the Time " or a good biographical dictionary. This is, of course, but a shifting of the responsibility of selection on to other shoulders, yet it affords a rough test of merit which is exacting enough to serve our purpose. On compiling a record of the various men who have during the latter part of the Victorian era attained eminence in literature, poetry, art, music, medicine, sculpture, engineering, law, and other intellectual walks of life, it will be found that, after eliminating from the list all who are mere local celebrities, or whose success depends upon the accident of their birth there remain some 1,150 names which cannot be set aside. An examination into the birthplaces of these shows that 824 are English born, 157 Scottish, 121 Irish, while 49 were born abroad. It is only fair to remark, however, that an appreciable proportion of the first number are men who, though born upon English soil, were of immediate Irish or Scottish extraction. Taking the numbers as they stand, however, and comparing them with the populations of the three kingdoms, we have as a result that one in 31,000 Englishmen, one in 28,000 Scotchmen, and one in 49,000 Irishmen rises to distinction. In this estimate Wales has been included in England ; but if the Principality be eliminated, the result is rather more favourable to the larger country, which has then one distinguished name in every 30,000. The Welsh counties can only boast of seventeen celebrities to over a million of population, which give the poor ratio of one in 58,300. Thus, taking the appearance of a man's name in " Men of the Time" or a dictionary of biography as a test of merit, the proportions of such men to the population in the four main divisions of the United Kingdom are :

Scotland	1 in 22,000
England	1 in 30,000
Ireland	1 in 49,000
Wales	1 in 58,000

When we consider that of the Scottish worthies 96 are Lowlanders, born to the south of the Clyde and Forth these figures appear to tell in favour of the Saxon as against the Celt, though of course there are many factors, such as the distribution of wealth and the facilities for education, which exert a modifying influence upon any general conclusions. On analysing the English roll of honour, it will be found that out of the 824 names, 235 belong to men who are of London birth. Putting the population of London at one-seventh of that of England proper, it has clearly produced very much more than its numerical share of the intellect of the nation. To reduce it to figures, the proportion of celebrities amongst the born Londoners is about one in 16,000, while in the provinces it is not more than one in 34,000. This is as might be expected when one takes into account the centralisation of wealth in London, and the way in which for centuries back the brightest intellects in every walk of life have been drawn towards the metropolis. Though London produces a disproportionate share of the men who win their way to fame, it will be found that the very highest quality of brain workers is drawn from the provinces. The men who overshadow their fellows hail largely from the shires. In politics Gladstone of Liverpool has no serious rival. In science the very weightiest names of the later Victorian era are Darwin of Shrewsbury, Owen of Lancaster, Hooker of Suffolk, and Tyndall of County Carlow. In art Leighton from Scarborough and Millais from Southampton are second to none. Herbert Spencer of Derby stands a head and shoulders above his brother philosophers. Tennyson of Lincolnshire leads the poets, as Carlyle of Ecclefechan did the historians. The gap which has been left by the latter is partly filled by Froude of Devonshire, Freeman of Staffordshire, and Lecky of Dublin. In fiction no one has yet arisen to dispute the pre-eminence of Dickens of Portsmouth, " George Eliot" of Warwickshire, and of Thackeray, who was born at Calcutta. On the other hand, the Londoners can boast of some names which are in the very first flight. Huxley was born at Ealing, which, by the way, had not then been merged in the metropolis. Browning, Swinburne, and John Ruskin all hail from the capital. On the whole, however, a comparison shows that while the great city produces more than its numerical share of our distinguished men, the very highest intellects appear to be developed in the peaceful atmosphere of country villages and small provincial towns.

JOHN BULL'S ARMY.

M. Hector France has published a new and revised edition of " John Bull's Army," as it appears to a professional French soldier.

The work, remarks the *Athenæum*, is as welcome as it is instructive. It starts with the officers, and it seems that the discipline and decorum of an English army are every way surprising to our Gaelic friends. It appears to create wonder that an English colonel should give " a turn" to the conversation at mess when a foreign captain, an invited guest, began to broach " Cytherean subjects," and we are told that " though the English eat methodically, the only pleasure they can derive at table is satisfying the cravings of hunger (?). They care only for a plain diet—roast meat and boiled vegetables." A chapter follows on duels and then a chapter is devoted to " the large salaries," as they are called of our officers to the Victoria Cross, and to military rewards generally. The writer is evidently much struck by the fact that in the English army only " gentlemen " can become officers. On examinations Captain Hector is severe. He says :—" The literary and scientific attainments of English officers are in many respects extremely limited. If some possess great learning, others are frightfully ignorant, even those who have passed their examinations in a satisfactory way. The reason is that numbers of young men, previous to the competition, have spent eight or twelve months with crammers. . . . The whole business is a mere farce, and in six months after having reached the goal they have forgotten everything." Further on we are gravely told that " England is still partly under feudal rule," and that " Monarchists" grow here as " Republicans" do elsewhere but what appears to astonish Captain Hector is the fact that, as he puts it, " piety is indispensable to a gentleman." Gordon, it seems, amused people in France by his " religious theories," and it appears to go much against the grain with our French friend that Tommy Atkins should ever enter a church or read his Bible. He is at some pains to attribute all this—prejudice he thinks it, evidently—to Oliver Cromwell ! He tells us that the Protector was a great hypocrite, and that from policy he opposed religion to tactics and honour. We will not here say whether this assertion is accurate or not, but we can tell Captain Hector that the Ironsides, as a body, were men most desperately in earnest, and had they been mostly hypocrites Prince Rupert and his cavaliers would have scattered them to the winds. Evidently the writer of this singular book does not think highly of our army, for his concluding paragraph runs thus—" What would be the attitude of England in the event of Continental complications ? With her defective military organisation, her decaying Navy, and her internal embarrassment, she could only pursue one line of conduct—that of obliteration." Taking our breath after this summing up, we need only say that with all its absurdities this volume is highly entertaining, and that it contains besides much really shrewd observation and many extremely sensible remarks.

President Cleveland sits in a large, long-shaped room in the White House, having his study-table at one end of it and a large window on the left and behind him. His large bureau and table combined is fitted with telephone and telegraph batteries and wires communicating with all parts of the United States, and when Congress is sitting he can in a moment be aware of anything that is going on in the House. His chair is an ordinary swing chair with a circular back ; and when a visitor is introduced he has a habit of swinging himself half round, and—with the restlessness of rocking-chair people—he continues to swing about on his revolving seat whilst conversing. He is the most accessible of men, and in the midst of affairs will lay down his pen with apparent relief and converse freely and cordially upon any current topic. His clerks complain that he insists upon doing too much personally and, indeed, he is a huge worker. After the red tape of our own circumlocution Government officer, a few weeks of President Cleveland at our Home Office or Somerset House would do us no harm.

RUSSIAN EMIGRATION.

The Russians are not usually regarded as an emigrating people ; yet the provinces round about Moscow are constantly throwing off their surplus population towards the outskirts of the empire. The *St. James's Gazette* says :—

This season the Perm Railway has been running special emigrant trains across the Ural Mountains to Siberia. It may seem odd that any Russian should go of his own free-will to that land of exiles ; but, as a matter of fact, 30,000 or 40,000 Russian emigrants make their way thither every year, striving as eagerly to get to Tomsk as the English agricultural labourer to Manitoba. Speaking generally, one may regard the whole of the middle provinces of European Russia as over-populated (in a Russian sense), and parting with quite 50,000 men, women, and children every year. The favourite steering-point at present is Tomsk, and to reach this fertile district of Siberia many of the peasants tramp 2,000 miles on foot. As a rule, however, take with them their horses and wagons, and in this manner they often traverse the whole of Siberia, settling down near Vladivostock. Of late years the development of the Russian railway system has shortened these long and arduous journeys. Most of the peasants now tramp or ride as far as the River Volga, sell off their horses and cattle, proceed by steamer to Perm, take the train thence across the Urals to Tiumin (where the navigation system of Siberia begins), and finish their journey to Tomsk by steamer. The railway from Ekaterinburg to Tiumin having only been open a short time, this is the first season that it has been practicable to go from Penza or other overstocked home districts to Tomsk by steam ; and the fact that the railway authorities should have commenced running emigrant trains may be accepted as an intimation that the colonization of Siberia will by degrees be placed on a cheap, organised footing.

Emigrant trains have been frequent on the Oranburgline for several years past, and by means of them 7,000 or 8,000 emigrants are conveyed from the Volga to the confines of Siberia and Turkestan every year. When the Samara line was extended to Orenburg, owing to the desire to shorten the road to Tashkent, the rails were laid across a purely pastoral country belonging to the Bashkirs and other semi-nomad tribes of Tartar, Finnish, or Finno-Tartar origin. The country has since undergone a complete transformation. Throughout the entire length of the line Russian communities have been established, or are in the process of formation, and the aborigines have abandoned pastoral for agricultural pursuits. At present the movement is chiefly of an outward character. Peasants no longer drop off at the intermediate stations but are carried on direct to Orenburg, whence they spread across the plain of South Siberia and the steppes of the Kirghiz horde. The majority settle down a little way beyond Orbenburg, either in the direction of Tomsk or of Orsk. Very often they arrive at Orenburg so destitute that the local press invites subscriptions to enable them to reach their journey's end ; and this has led to a frequent demand that the State should take in hand the regulation of the peasant migration. But the Government holds aloof, both in this case and that of Kars, where the peasants mostly arrive in wretched condition.

The only colonization undertaken by the State is the settlement of reserve soldiers in Turkestan (a measure which has been attended with the happiest results) and the despatch of several ship-loads of peasants to the Pacific every year, in pursuance of a plan decided upon in 1879 for settling 200,000 Russian souls in the Usuri region, along the Chinese frontier. In the latter case the emigrants are chosen by Government officials despatched by train to Odessa and conveyed by the steamers of the Volunteer Crusier Fleet to Vladivostock, whence they are conducted to the villages built for their habitation. Such peasants are relatively lucky, for their expenses are paid the whole way and everything is provided for them on arrival. With the rest the case is very different. It is rare for a man to emigrate alone. Families migrate together, and very often the entire village. In the latter case a pioneer is sent in advance to Tomsk or elsewhere, to report upon the country, his expenses being paid by the community ; and on the strength of his advice hundred of peasants will sometimes abandon their homes to make their way to Siberia. But whether a man go alone or in company with many fellow-villagers, destitution too often dogs the footsteps of the party, and the tracks of Siberia are dotted with the graves of those who have perished on the way. In Russia it is not the custom for peasants to live apart from one another. They always dwell in communities. In Siberia the same state of things prevails ; and thus the immigrant, on arrival, scarcely ever sets up for himself on a farm of his own, but joins a community already established. On the road small bodies of immigrants often coalesce and travel on and on, gathering perhaps other ramblers in their progress, until at last they reach a desirable spot devoid of landlords and *tchinovniks*, where they settle down and form a community. Some of these peasant swarms pitch upon the most unlikely places. When the Russian Consul at Kashgar crossed the Kuldja frontier, some years ago, to reconnoitre a Chinese district that was altogether unknown, he suddenly came upon a large Russian settlement in a fertile valley. Neither Russians nor Chinese were aware of the presence of these peasants, who had been settled several years and imagined that they were dwelling in the heart of Siberia. In all likelihood they were very sorry at being discovered ; for among the chief impulses that cause the peasants of Middle Russia to migrate are a hatred of the *tchinovinks*, the desire to avoid the heavy taxation levied by the Imperial Government, and the conscription. Among other causes may be cited the constant enhancement in the price of land, the exhaustion of large districts at home through ignorance of manure and careless farming, and the growth of communal populations beyond the supporting power of the land allotted them under the emancipation settlement. If one could command a bird's eye view of European Russia, the spectacle would be seen of the population constantly pushing out from the centre towards Siberia, the Caucasus, and the Black Sea, establishing new communities and swamping the Tartar, Finnish, and other broken races. Towards Germany and Poland there is no movement whatever ; for the Russians hate the Roman Catholic Poles, the Jews, and the Germans, who between them constitute the population of Poland, and for the most part prefer Tomsk to Warsaw. But the general tendency is south, towards the Black Sea ; and the growth of Odessa, Rostoff, Taganrog, Kharkoff, and other towns all less than a hundred years old and some less than fifty, is analogous, in a measure, to the rapid development of the populous centres of Canada and Australia.

A CHAMPION BOXER IN A LION'S DEN.

An announcement made by the crier on Wednesday evening (8th inst.) (says the *South Wales Daily News*) that a man, named William Samuels, a local innkeeper, and the champion boxer of Wales, would enter alone a den of lions at Messrs. Wombwell's menagerie, then located at Swansea, caused considerable excitement in the town, and drew a great crowd to the show. At nine o'clock the band played " For he's a jolly good fellow," and then Samuels, accompanied by Mr. Bostock, the manager of the show, walked up to a den containing a lion and about a dozen lionesses. A great crowd at once assembled round the cage. Mr. Bostock mounted a platfrom and informed the public that his old friend Samuels had volunteered to perform a deed of daring such as had never been done in the menagerie since its establishment in 1805. Mr. Wiltshire had, he said, recently at Cardiff, entered the cage in company with Madame Salva, the lion tamer, and had by his action caused a great sensation in South Wales. But Samuels was going to surpass this feat for, though urged to let Madame Salva accompany him, he declined to enter the den at all unless allowed to do so alone. This he was now about to do.

The announcement was received with great cheering, though it was evident that, on the part of many present, there was a feeling of considerable anxiety and alarm. Samuels, however, seemed to share none of these feelings of uneasiness. Attired as a prizefighter and with a blue rosette on his breast, he appeared at the entrance to the cage, and cudgel in hand, boldly entered it. The lions appeared in no way to relish this intrusion, and it looked as though Samuels would have had a warmer welcome than he bargained for. Possessed apparently with nerves of steel, the man walked undaunted up to the end of the cage where the animals were huddled together awaiting only the slightest encouragement to spring on the intruder, and held his cudgel threateningly before the nose of the fiercest. Growls of rage greeted this act ; but Samuels, in no way discomposed, walked among the animals, and made them fly right and left before him. This he did several times, and on one occasion acted so rashly that grave fears were entertained for his safety by those in charge of the exhibition. These—who, as a precaution, were armed with red-hot irons—were ready to act promptly, when Samuels again obtained the mastery over his savage companions, and showed his fearlessness of them by firing a loaded pistol at their faces. Then, his courage maintained to the last, he went to the gate of the den and waited in a dangerous position while Mr. Bostock presented him, amid the cheers of those present, with a unique chain composed of spade and crown, and with a certificate recording the fact that he had accomplished his purpose. Immediately afterwards the band played. "See the Conquering Hero comes," and Samuels was borne in triumph out of the menagerie and through the streets.

JOBBERY IN OUR PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. L. J. Jennings, M.P., in the *Fortnightly Review* writes the following plainly worded article.—

Down to the year 1860 there was but one Accountant-General of the Navy, at a salary of £1,300 a year. But successive reorganisations took place, always with the sole object of promoting economy and efficiency, and we find now an Accountant-General at £1,500 a year, a deputy at £1,200, three assistants at £1,000 a year each, and nine superintending clerks, costing £7,019 a year. This is what is called " pruning down." I was told in the House of Commons by the First Lord that I ought to wait for the Report of the Royal Commission before pressing my resolution on the subject. The First Lord was not aware that the Royal Commission had reported on this particular subject, and this is what they say :—

" An examination of that return brings out the startling fact that, to go no further back than 1877, while in that year the numbers of the staff were 259, and the cost £70,562, in 1881 the numbers were 245 and the cost £55,885, and in 1885 the numbers were 267 and the cost £61,324, though in 1878, 1879, and 1880 in the reorganisation carried out under the Admiralty and War Office Regulation Act, 1878, pensions were granted to the amount of £20,097, and bonuses to the amount of £52,199."

The Treasury officials did not like my statement of the case. Will they approve of the above ? It is precisely the same as mine, but it bears the authority of a Royal Commission. It was shown in evidence before the same Commission that the total cost of the Admiralty in 1875-76 was £215,224. In 1882, after the great reorganisation, the cost was £262,071, including compensation and other allowances. Was that an economy ? The Secretary of the Treasury is one of the officials who believe in the virtues of reorganisation. Apparently he is of opinion that without some operation of the kind at intervals of a few years, the public business could not be carried on. But how is it that so many incompetent persons have managed to get into the public department ? Having got there, why should it be necessary to appoint other and still more expensive officials in their places, as in the Loveless-Lambert arrangement ? Before the officials set out valiantly to defend reorganisation, they should study their own returns and the facts which are accessible to them. Here, for instance, is a little bit of testimony from the Assistant Director of Naval Contracts, given before the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments. "To speak the plain truth, I do not think the reoganisations would ever have been attempted and carried out *if it had not been to the interest of people to carry them out.*" Did ever a person in a responsible official position make a more significant statement ? Does it not sum up the very worst charges which have been made against the reorganisation system ? Yet it has been asserted, and doubtless the assertion will be repeated, that a resolution of the House of Commons condemning the system has prevented reform in the Departments. More reorganisations are wanted in order to save money. Clerks are to be sent adrift, and another set brought in with the result which I have edeavoured to describe, and which is also described by the Royal Commissioners. If anybody likes their description better than mine here it is (Paragraph 110) :—

" It has too often been the case that the places so rendered vacant have subsequently been filled up, while in some of the reorganisations men have been allowed to retire on abolition terms who should have been retained in the service, others at the same time being retained whose services might with advantage have been dispensed with."

Mr. C. J. Cox, an old clerk in the Accountant-General's department of the Admiralty, was asked for his opinion of the reorganisations which the heads of the department are still prepared to defend. " I think," he said, " they have resulted, as far as I can gather, in confusion of the work, and in very large additional expense ; certainly with no increase of efficiency, but the reverse." (Q. 9,960.) Mountains of similar testimony might be piled up from the persons who, of all others, are in a position to understand what they are talking about. But the officials, permanent and parliamentary, would still be as ready as ever to declare that in reorganisation is to be found the only salvation for England.

Yet it must be evident to every man who comprehends the real conditions of our political life, and who is able to foresee the direction in which they are irresistibly leading us, that the " old order " is under sentence of death, and that by one or other of the great political parties, the work of reform, talked of so many years in vain, will be resolutely taken in hand. It is quite possible that neither party, as at present constituted, will be willing to recognise the necessity for any such enterprise. The " ins" and the " outs" stand in a close phalanx together whenever the question arises. Sometimes the sacrilegious hand of the intruder is raised against " the system," and then we behold a curious phenomenon. For once all distinctions of party are effaced. Gladstonians, Tories, and Liberal Unionists rush forth in a body to defend the sacred shrine of " vested interests." They admit that the economical " line" is very good indeed for election times. It is a thoroughly safe " platform" subject. Any member of the party may hold himself free to win a seat by it, if he can, but what is not to be permitted is that he should try to bring it to a practical issue in the House of Commons. That is the only place, it is true, where any good is to be done, but it is not " loyal," it is not friendly to attempt to do it. Let the subject be left as part of the stock-in-trade for country use. Or, should it be absolutely necessary to bring it before Parliament, be careful that at the given moment you are ready to step forward and spike your own gun. It must only be a stage combat. Cozen the constituencies as much as you will, but come back and give your vote for the " system." That is the road to baronetcies, knight-hoods, promotion, offices, and all things which men prize.

Such is the orthodox official view, no matter which party may be in power. It is not proclaimed from the house-tops, but it is whispered in the cabinets of Ministers, and enforced by the discipline of the Whips. Against that, also, the inexorable decree of doom has gone forth. The public mind, shocked by the revelations concerning the Metropolitan Board of Works, begins to suspect that the corroding taint of jobbery may have spread into still higher regions. Proof after proof will be forthcoming that this suspicion is well founded. Little by little the damning story will be made known. Those who make it known will doubtless suffer. This man and that may be denounced—may be, if you will, driven out of Parliament : but the work will go on all the same. So, too, the officials will go on, anticipating no ill, ever confident that as the past has been, so will be the future : and some day the ground beneath them will shake, and for them, at least, the foundations of the universe will be finally unloosed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 25.

Ward, Colonel, RHA, on leave, from Lucknow.
Shipley, Lieut, 13th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Giles, Surgeon, IMS, from furlough, from England.
Heath, Major, Bombay, A G's Dept, on duty, from Deesa.

August 29.

Barry, Surgeon, IMS, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—August 29.

Ward, Colonel, RHA, on leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

It is requested that Officers commanding companies will have all Staff Sergts' swords and bugles returned to head-quarters at once.

The Colaba Range will be available for firing on Saturday next, 1st September.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

2. Drill with swords for all members at the Town Hall at 5-30 p m. on Friday, the 31st instant.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

A terribly destructive volcanic eruption occurred lately in the Lipari Islands, the group off Sicily, in which the well-known volcano Stromboli is situated. Immense damage is stated to have been caused by the eruption, but no details have reached here owing to the destruction of the telegraphic communication with the island. A later telegram said :—The eruption in the Island of Volcano, one of the Lipari group, continues, and much difficulty is experienced in sending relief to the sufferers. The greatest damage has been caused on the property of an English company, under the management of Mr Harlean, the estate being completely destroyed.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE ! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your " Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your " Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors : COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Linda, 1,597 tons, Captain J O'Neill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I steamer Busheer, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs A Higgs as a cabin, and sixty-two deck passengers.

The P and O steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain J W Atkinson, sailed yesterday, for Colombo and Hongkong, with mails, a general cargo and the undermentioned cabin passengers for China and Australia :—Mr and Mrs Rosenburg, Mr Rosenburg, junior, and Mr H J London, for Sydney ; and Misses J M Angus and E M Fletcher for Colombo.

The British India steamer Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain D Stewart, cleared yesterday, for Karachi and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Ward, Mr C W Salton, wife and six children, and Mrs. Ewing for Karachi ; one female and three children for Aden ; Mr and Mrs Flaskett, and two children, and Mr R S Saunders for Plymouth ; and twelve deck for Aden and Karachi.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clyde	2236	W. D. Mudie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Venetia	1609	F. Cole	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Thibet	1671	W. Atkinson	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Po	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bonzani.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Alvah	1511	Turner	16	R. Bomonji.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Busheer (s)	Pearson	Karachi.
	Linda (s)	O'Neill	Calcutta.
	Thibet (s)	Atkinson	China.
	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	Karachi & London.

The steamer Po, commenced to load for Genoa, Trieste, &c., yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
25 Tibre s ....Lafont ......Colombo, Aug. 18.
Clan Mackay s ...Johnston.....Bombay, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25.—Steamers City of Bombay and Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
25 Shahjehan s........ ...... Bombay.
26 Clan Macarthur s... ...... Calcutta.
Clan Alpine s .... Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
25 Shahjehan s..... ...... Calcutta.
26 Clan Macarthur s... ...... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 28.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—153 bales wool, G Kessowji ; 75 bales wool, H Coorji ; 1,200 cwts wheat, C C Jassawalla ; 25 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 348 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 58 bales wool, M Jaitna ; 100 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

For New York.

Armenia s—1 case woolen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

For London.

Siam s—5 cwts ivory, A Salmon and Co ; 16 cwts ivory, J Sewji.

Clyde s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros : 230 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 200 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 16 cases artware, brassware, &c., L Canji ; 465 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 575 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri ; 80 cwts gum, D Khimji ; 40 cwts gum, S Ramji ; 40 cwts gum, A Pittamber, 192 cwts gum, M Lakamsi ; 120 cwts gum, M Ludha ; 142 cwts, gum, N Mowji ; 90 cwts gum, G Nurpat ; 120 cwts gum, O Esmall ; 52 cwts gum, D Bhimji and Co ; 100 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co ; 14 bales hides and skins, H Jamall ; 238 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri ; 65 bales skins, H E Gool Mahomed 3,499 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 12 bales skins, P H A Cader ; 73 cwts gum, G M Dharamsi ; 27 cwts gum, J Anandji ; 55 cwts gum, N Damji ; 56 cwts gum, R Assaria ; 118 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 28 bales skins, H H Sidick ; 14 bales hides and skins M J Jooma and Co ; 100 cwts gum, R Poonja ; 13 cases nutmegs, &c., M Dayal ; 45 bales skins, S Moloobhai ; 697 cwts linseed, Robertson Bros ; 44 bales skins, E Gangji ; 50 cwts gum, G Sajpal ; 110 bales hides, Owen and Okell ; 45 cwts gum, V Gangji ; 109 cwts gum, B Sajan.

For Marseilles.

Twickenham s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3,960 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Armenia s—1,500 cwts groundnuts, 1,250 cwts mowdaseed, 750 cwts castorseed, and 600 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Clyde s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Venice.

Clyde s—300 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Kobe.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—29 cwts gum, C Hassam ; 67 chests opium and 200 cwts sandal wood, J Peerbhai and Co ; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 530 bales twist and 28 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 185 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 167 bales twist and 120 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, J Naoroji ; 41 chests opium and 229 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 84 chests opium, C Ebhram ; 18 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 40 chests opium, N J Abhraham ; 12 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 12 cwts ivory, M M Essabhai ; 50 bales twist, D P Marker ; 75 chests opium, P and O Co ; 9 chests opium, S Abraham ; 25 chests opium, and 6 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 40 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co ; 51 bales twist, E Noordin and Co

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—125 bales twist and 240 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 259 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales twist, and 64 bales piece-goods, Tatta and Co ; 13 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co ; 46 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 64 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 27 chests opium, S Abhraham ; 1 chest opium, S Ramnath ; 40 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

August 29.

For London.

Clyde s—80 cwts gum, R Poonja ; 30 cwts gum, J Anundji ; 64 cwts gum, G Hameer ; 48 cwts gum, D Peerbhai ; 36 cwts gum, A R Ally ; 14 bales skins, S G Shirazi ; 10 bales skins, C Jomabhai and Co ; 55 cwts yarn, N Damji ; 15 bales skins, J Pardhan ; 172 cwts gum, S Pragji ; 82 cwts gum, D Chaganlal ; 150 cwts gum, K Cullianji ; 72 cwts gum, L Canji ; 112 cwts gum, D Chaganlal.

Kerbella s—4 bales hides, G M Dharamsey.

For Naples.

Po s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Po s—7,400 cwts wheat, 1,665 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 125 bales cotton-fly and 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Po s—50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—33 chests opium and 9 cwts ivory, C E Ebhram ; 25 bales cotton, D P Marker ; 21 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 12 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; 4 chests opium, K Baldeodass ; 33 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co ; 10 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co ; 75 chests opium, S J David and S Co ; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

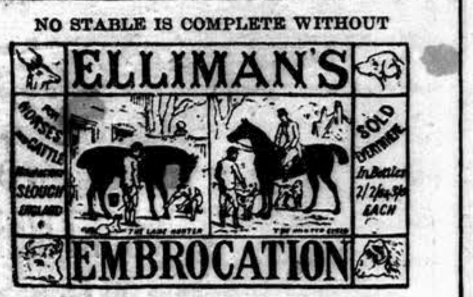
Thibet s—17 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; 5 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 179 chests opium. E D Sassoon and Co ; 160 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Gee s—46 bales cotton, G [illegible] ; 111 bales cotton, E [illegible].

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

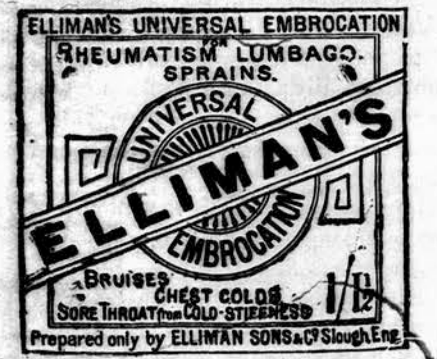
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel), Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

SAFEST DRINK

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR EXPORTATION
ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
W. A. Ross & Co
REGISTERED LABEL

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseased caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

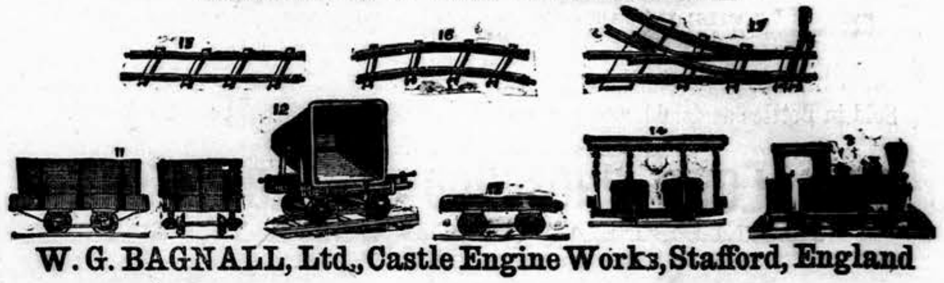
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

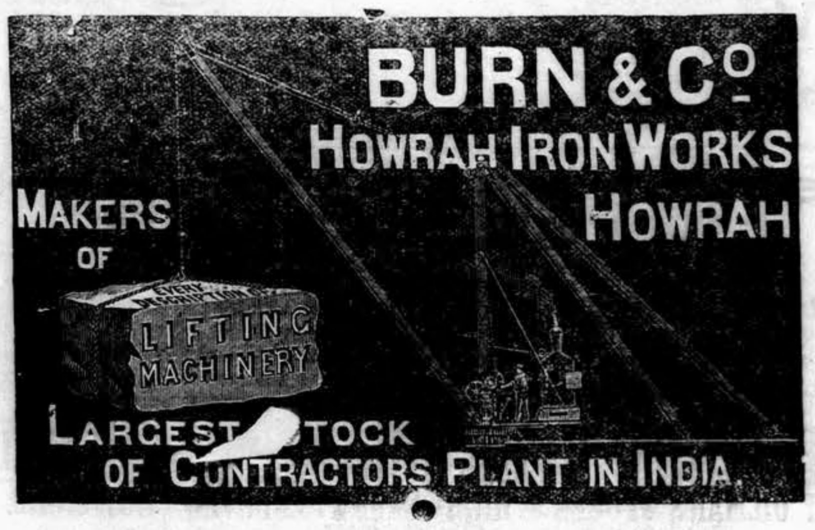
W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England



BURN & Co.
HOWRAH IRON WORKS
HOWRAH
MAKERS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION LIFTING MACHINERY
LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

THE NEW PERFUME.

UNDER the title "**Crab-Apple Blossoms,**" THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "**Crab-Apple Blossoms**" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "**Crab-Apple Blossoms,**" a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅜ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
Mess Presidents - - }
Club Stewards - - - }

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

CHEAPEST IN FIRST COST MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay. S. Bunder
Musjid "
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deoialee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chaliagaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beech
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Somri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kunkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ae*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodnee
Goodoor
Goolbur*ga*
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedasherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksaga
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lusidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dheraji
[illegible]
Songad
Sihore
Varej
Ghatechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or [illegible]
c From [illegible] to 13 minutes for Refreshment [illegible] minutes for Dinner. [illegible] minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. Ferré (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Billious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
61, Faubt Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	20 0 0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0
SILVER „ „	„ „	7 0 0
GOLD „ „	„ „	18 0 0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„ „	2 0 0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

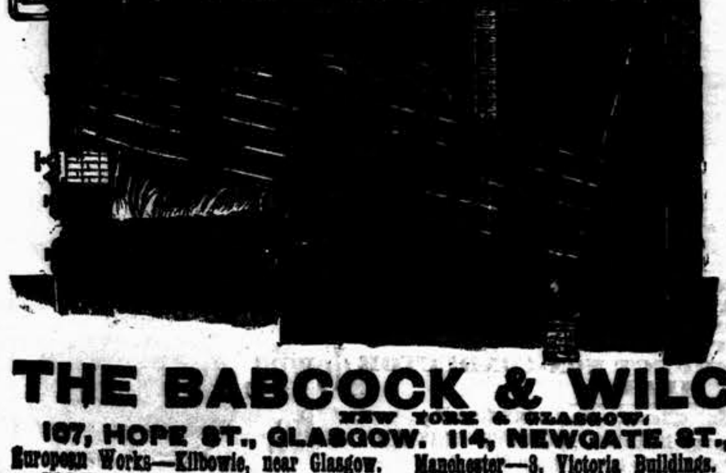
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR **MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,**

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above), combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its **world-wide reputation** as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable **TESTIMONIALS** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with **SYMINGTON'S** "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences, and the Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, &c., which will be found very handy. Many Prize Medals and other awards. Highly commended for purity and cheapness. Insist on the "Edinburgh" brand, and beware of imitations. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

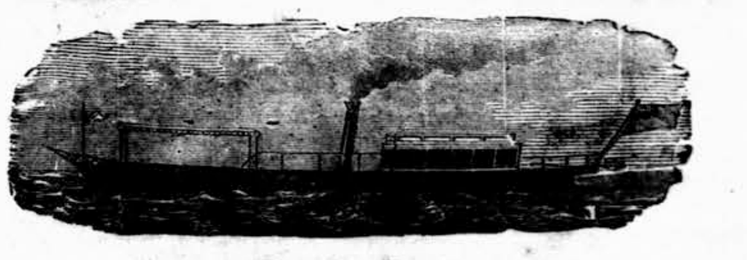
HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIENS COD LIVER DRAGÉES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phen.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"11, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY.

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Glasgow: Messrs. TREACHER, SPEKE & Co.